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JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

VOLUME LII. NUMBER 23.
WHOLE NUMBER 2685.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.

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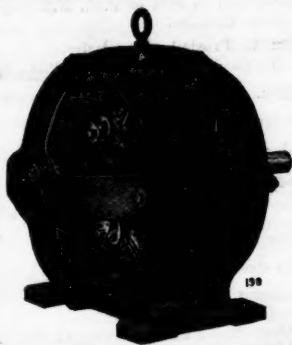
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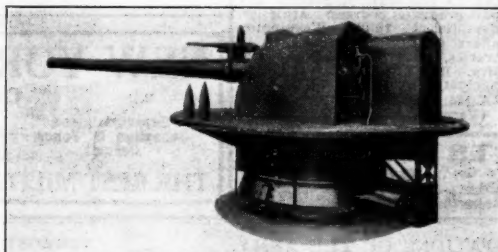
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. The only changes since the list appeared in our last issue are that the 16th Company of Coast Artillery is ordered to proceed to Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, about Feb. 18, and the 40th and 116th Companies to Fort Grant, Canal Zone, about April 18.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Feb. 2. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Captain Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coonts. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. William M. Crose. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. Edward H. Durell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

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Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. Sailed Jan. 31 from Charleston, S.C., for Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. Sailed Jan. 28 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald K. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan O. Twining. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At St. Marc, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

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BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Mayrant and Warrington, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

PAULING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William M. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. William M. Jeffers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Favell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac P. Dortch. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ciency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank R. McCrary. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Lamson, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At Key West, Fla.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Key West, Fla.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Key West, Fla.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At Key West, Fla.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Rood. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Ruah S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gilliam. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(Continued on page 738.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.

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AN ADVOCATE OF INEFFICIENCY.

The speech of Representative Cyrus Cline, of Indiana, on the Navy Appropriation bill in the House shows that its author is of the type of legislator that has been responsible for greater loss of blood and treasure in our wars than the shot and shell of the enemy. The type made its first appearance in the Continental Congress of the Colonies, and was responsible for the fact that 395,858 brave American yeomen were not able to win independence from 42,075 British soldiers without the assistance of France. The Cyrus Clines of the Continental Congress attacked General Washington with the same vehemence and made the same charge of "militarism" against the Father of the Republic that the gentleman from Indiana brings against the officers of the Army and Navy in his speech. Every attempt of Washington to create an efficient Army in the Revolutionary days was met with the charge from the prototypes of Mr. Cline of Indiana that he was plotting to create a monarchy in the American Colonies. Throughout the struggle, owing to the influences of the Clines in the Continental Congress, Washington's advice was constantly rejected and the war was prolonged for seven years, until through the assistance of French soldiers and the French fleets independence was gained.

It would have naturally been supposed that the advice of Washington, "in time of peace is the time to prepare for war," would have been accepted by the country at the close of the Revolutionary War. But Washington's advice was derided by the Clines of that day. As late as December, 1812, Representative Dawson, one of the leaders of the faction in Congress that treated all advice of Army officers with scorn, said on the floor of the House:

"I feel myself authorized to state that we have all the necessities; all of the implements; all of the munitions necessary for a three years' close war against any force which any Power can send to this continent."

A little earlier Representative Randolph, of Virginia, said:

"With respect to war—we have, thank God, in the Atlantic, a fosse wide and deep enough to keep off any immediate danger to our territory. The belligerents of Europe know, as well as we feel, that war is out of the question."

Yet in less than a year the hall in which these utterances were made was burned by the British army. The Clines of that day were as confident that neither Great Britain nor any country would dare to attack the United States as the gentleman from Indiana was in his boastful speech in the House in opposition to military preparedness.

The rejection by the Clines in Congress of the counsel of Army officers before the Civil War was responsible for the disgrace on the battlefield of Bull Run. The Northern Army at Bull Run was virtually in command of such sages as Mr. Cline, who went out in carriages to witness what they thought would be the triumph of their policy of depending on untrained troops. The soldiers at Bull Run were as brave as those at Gettysburg, but the Army which fled so ingloriously from the field at Bull Run was trained under a military policy advocated by Mr. Cline. That it did better at Gettysburg was due to the fact that it meanwhile had passed under the control of trained Army officers. Because Mr. Cline thinks that the policy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL "is shaped by the personnel of the Army and Navy" he finds it deserving of a most bitter attack, and took up about twenty minutes of the time of the House in misrepresenting this paper to the country. He is particularly

incensed because the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL commended the military policy of Germany. He quoted the JOURNAL as saying that this feature of Germany's "military system should be praised, not blamed; for what is an army worth if it is not ready when the call comes? The more nearly ready it is the more nearly it approaches those standards of value and efficiency for which all great commanders have striven through all ages."

In the course of his attack upon the Army and Navy Mr. Cline assumes that the military authorities and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are advocating a standing Army of a half a million. He begins his tirade with this declaration and closes it with the same charge. No one in authority in the War Department or the Army has asked for a standing Army of such proportions. The limit of recommendations that have come from any authoritative source has been 250,000 men with the colors. Not being willing to charge Mr. Cline with wilfully misrepresenting the War Department and the Army, this statement must be attributed to his ignorance of the military policy actually advocated by the Army. He has simply gone before Congress and the country without any knowledge of the question which he has attempted to discuss.

Mr. Cline raves much about compulsory military service. He ignores the fact that compulsory military service is provided for in the Constitution of the United States. There is just as much authority conferred upon the Federal Government by the Constitution of the United States and upon the government of England by her common law to call all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five into military service in the event of war as there is in that of Germany. What Mr. Cline characterizes as German "militarism" is the system by which the German government trains its citizens to discharge their duty to the state in the event of war.

Before he launches into another attack upon Germany Mr. Cline should have a heart to heart talk with some of his German constituents in the prosperous city of Fort Wayne. He doubtless can find many of them that can throw some very interesting light upon the military policy of the Fatherland. They can tell him that Germany does not maintain a vast paid standing army. He will learn there are no professional soldiers in Germany excepting officers of the various grades. The men under arms in Germany in peace time are those who are taking the military training which our military law of 1772 would have given our men had it been enforced. Further, it will be explained to Mr. Cline by his German constituents that the training in the army is largely responsible for the efficiency of Germans in every vocation and that the time occupied in military training is more than made good by an extension of their working period and an increase in their daily wages during that period, as the result of the training they get in the military service. They can submit to him facts which, if his mind is not so thoroughly prejudiced against everything that is German, show that the universal military service of the country has proven to be a good investment in the increase that it has brought about in the productive power of the Germans in civil employment.

Further than this, his intelligent German constituents will explain to Mr. Cline that France, Switzerland and Australia have copied the German military system of compulsory training. Even England was on the verge of adopting the system when the war broke out in Europe. After he has discussed the subject with his German constituents he will scarcely repeat his charges against Germany on the floor of the House. It is doubtful whether he will say again "between militarism and a self-governing, self-reliant, self-respected democracy there is an irresistible antipathy, and yet the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL says that German militarism is something that should be imitated closely by other nations, not excepting our own United States."

Surely progressive Australia, the republics of Switzerland and France are self-governing, yet they have adopted a military policy which closely resembles what Mr. Cline terms the German militarism. It is not the German military system that is at fault, but the aristocratic organization of the German government and the German social system. With the same military system republican France does not suffer the same reproach. We can learn from Germany how to secure maximum efficiency in a military service with minimum expense for such an Army as we may require for our defense, whatever that may be found to be. During all of our history we have been engaged in showing the world how to secure the minimum of efficiency in military matters with the maximum of expense. It is this system that Mr. Cline admires, and his quarrel with us is that we do not share this admiration.

FINANCIAL FACTS AS TO EUROPEAN WAR.

Referring to the table of debts of the European countries, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of January 16, the Evening Post says: "The preceding table contains one positive error. The public debt of the German Empire only is taken into account; the debts of the separate German states are omitted." This is quite correct, but the Evening Post apparently overlooks this statement accompanying our table: "This does not take into account the local debts, which it is difficult to estimate with any approach to accuracy and completeness." If there are other factors of debt to be taken into ac-

count in the case of Germany they are, at least to a large extent, offset by similar factors in the case of England and France. The local debts of England, Scotland and Wales are, for example, \$2,823,427,385. Whether this includes London's debt of \$570,688,890 is not clear from the statement appearing in the Statesman's Year Book. The local debts of the German Empire are so largely offset by railroad and other property, for the purchase of which they were incurred, that it is difficult to ascertain the net amount of debt. For this reason we did not undertake a comparison of local debts.

That excellent British quarterly, the Round Table, published by Macmillan and Company, has in its December number an interesting discussion of "War and Financial Exhaustion." In this appears a comparison between the total capital wealth of Germany and her chief competitors made by Dr. Helfferich, one of the leading directors of the Deutsche Bank.

	Total wealth. Millions £	Wealth per head of population. £
Germany	14,200 to 15,600	221 to 240
France	11,400	290
England	11,300 to 12,700	250 to 284
U.S.A.	24,500	270

"It will be seen," says the Round Table, "that he estimates that the United States are the richest nation, Germany second, England third, and France fourth. On the other hand, other estimates have put the wealth of Great Britain a good deal higher, e.g., at about £17,000,000,000. These latter may be more correct, but at the same time it would not be every surprising, on *a priori* grounds, if Dr. Helfferich's order were correct. It follows not only the actual size of the different countries, but the numbers of their population. It would not be unlikely that the capital wealth, representing the land, houses, etc., of a country like Germany of 208,780 square miles, with a population of upwards of 68,000,000, should be greater than that of a country like the United Kingdom of 121,391 square miles, with a population of about 45,500,000."

According to the figures of the British Royal Commission of 1907, the total income of England was from 1,918 to 2,158 millions, with from 320 to 350 millions surplus wealth. Dr. Helfferich's figures for Germany for the year 1913 are 1,960 millions of pounds income, including 392 to 417 millions surplus wealth. The wealth of the world has so largely increased since 1907 that it is probable that the surplus wealth of England now exceeds that of Germany. Official returns of the British treasury show an increased expenditure of £78,000,000, or \$390,000,000, for twelve weeks from Aug. 8 to Nov. 1, 1914, or £6,500,000 (\$32,500,000) a week, 338 million, or \$1,690,000,000, a year. This amount, it will be observed, just about balances the annual British savings under normal conditions. In war they would doubtless be less, aside from the cost of war. The actual expenditures for war are believed to be much beyond this estimate. The Round Table estimates that Germany, France and Russia are each expending from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 a year and that the total war expense must be from fifteen to twenty billions annually. The fact that the annual surplus of wealth under peace conditions in countries like Great Britain and Germany is so great explains why recuperation after war is so rapid.

"In a war of this magnitude," says the Round Table, "every country undoubtedly lives on its capital to some extent, and most countries to a great extent. All expenditure is reduced to a minimum; the country's fixed plant runs down, just as a company, whose resources are taxed, ceases to maintain its depreciation fund. Generally speaking, the wealth of the country diminishes. Nevertheless, a country can live partly on its capital—just as a private person can—for a very long time. In fact, if the inhabitants of a country restrict their requirements to the essentials of life and existence, and if they can produce within their own borders enough food and munitions of war for themselves and their soldiers, and if they continue to believe in the credit of their government sufficiently to take payment in paper money, there is nothing to prevent them from continuing the struggle indefinitely."

An expert correspondent of the Army and Navy Gazette writes as follows: "The manufacture of artillery ammunition is complex, but the individual processes are simple. Most of the machines required are to be found in all large engineering works, and the automatic lathes which do most of the work can readily be multiplied. Within six weeks from the order to manufacture ammunition the works in Germany should be capable of turning out between them 50,000 rounds of field gun ammunition, filled and fused, per day. It is popularly supposed that the supply of copper would occasion a difficulty. At a rough estimate each shell requires five ounces of copper; the cartridge cases do not count, since the metal is used again. The present German expenditure being, say, 20,000 rounds a day, this works out at only three tons of copper a day, which expenditure can be met from internal resources for a long time to come. It is generally estimated that in July, 1914, the Germans had 2,500 rounds of ammunition per field gun, including the ammunition with the troops, or a total of over 10,000,000 rounds." This is probably an underestimate of the amount of ammunition used by the Germans.

One of the most eloquent of the clergymen who have honored the British pulpit was Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, from Aug. 15, 1847, until his death, Aug. 15, 1853, at the early age of thirty-seven. He was of a military ancestry and military family. His grandfather held a commission in the 83d or Glasgow Regiment during our War of the Revolution and he passed some years of his childhood at Leith Fort, where his father, a captain of British artillery, was stationed. The military instinct was so strong in young Robertson that he forsook the study of the law to enter the army, and at the request of King William IV. he was placed upon the commander-in-chief's list for a commission. The receipt of his commission was delayed, and meanwhile he was persuaded to enter the service of the Anglican Church. But "to the end it was the heart of a soldier that beat within the delicate and shattered frame." No preacher of righteousness has spoken more appreciatively of the soldier and of his profession; none more eloquently. Describing in one of his lectures in vivid language the horrors of war Mr. Robertson said: "They are all awful. But there is something worse than death. Cowardice is worse. And the decay of enthusiasm and manliness is worse. And it is worse than death—aye, worse than a hundred thousand deaths—when a people has gravitated down into the creed that the 'wealth of nations' consists not in generous hearts—

"Fire in each breast, and freedom in each brow," in national virtues, and primitive simplicity, and heroic endurance, and preference of duty to life; not in men, but in silk and cotton, and something they call 'capital.' Peace is blessed. Peace arising out of charity. But peace, springing out of the calculations of selfishness, is not blessed. If the price to be paid for peace is this, that wealth accumulates and men decay, better far that every street in every town of our once noble country should run blood." It is well to recall at this time the prophecy made more than sixty years ago by this clear-sighted English divine: "Trade," he said on one occasion, "is to bind men together in one family. When they feel it to be their interest to be one they will be brothers. Brethren, that which is built on selfishness cannot stand. The system of personal interest must be shivered into atoms. Therefore, we who have observed the ways of God in the past are awaiting in quiet but awful expectation until He shall confound this system as he has confounded those which went before it. And it may be effected by convulsions more terrible and more bloody than the world has yet known. While men are talking of peace, and of the great progress of civilization, there is heard in the distance the voice of warriors gathering rank on rank; east and west, north and south, are rolling toward us the crashing thunders of universal war." We have entered upon the era of which Robertson prophesied and of which we have thus far seen only the beginning.

Many of the ideas upon which his interesting conclusions have been drawn in the book, "Peace Insurance," have been discussed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and Capt. Richard Stockton, jr., New Jersey National Guard, the author, frankly acknowledges his indebtedness to the views on the relation of military defense to national insurance which have so often appeared in our columns. Many of these opinions being from our readers who have contributed through our pages to the literature on this important subject. Mr. Stockton within the compass of a volume of about two hundred pages has brought together a large amount of information with numerous quotations from military and other authorities, in addition to statistics to show that the insurance against war provided by an adequate army and navy is an actual insurance, and that it would not be a costly insurance either if measured by the possible losses which this nation might suffer through a state of military unpreparedness. The author has no patience with the assumption that this country can safely rest its ultimate defense upon untrained militia if attacked by the regular soldiers of another and powerful nation. Among the impressive statistical tables in the book is one giving the average annual number of persons killed in accidents in the United States in time of peace, which surpasses the combined killed or dead from wounds in certain wars, as follows: The American loss in the Spanish War, the American loss in the Mexican War, the English loss in the Crimea, the French loss in the Crimea, the English loss in the Boer war, and the average annual loss in the Union forces during the Civil War. Mr. Stockton effectually disposes of men like Dr. David Starr Jordan who set their opinions against those of the highest officers of the Army and Navy as to the probability of foreign war by asking what would be thought of soldiers who would write essays on the proper way to conduct Leland Stanford University, so long under the direction of Dr. Jordan. When men of the study and the student's closet issue forth to attack the views of military men on questions of war they take an equally ridiculous and bumptious position of arrogant ignorance. There are several quotations from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and in other subjects treated by this convincing writer many of our readers will have recalled to them topics that have received close consideration in our columns. This book, which is published by A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago, should be in the hands of all who desire to have ready to reinforce arguments for a better American military establishment pertinent statistics arranged in a way making them easy for instant application.

In Scribner's Magazine for February Joseph Bucklin Bishop, for nine years secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, writes of the "Personality of Colonel Goethals," an article that will be followed by Colonel Goethals's own story of the building of the canal. It is the picture of a man with a tremendous capacity for hard work, who left nothing to chance. With absolute knowledge, says Mr. Bishop, "Colonel Goethals combines a quality of quiet humor that helped him to better appreciate and understand the peaceful army under him. One of the most conspicuous examples of the colonel's unimpaired policy was the selection of a civilian, Mr. Sidney B. Williamson, as head of one of the three great divisions of canal work. At the head of the Atlantic and Culebra divisions he placed two Army members of the Canal Commission, Colonel Sibert and Colonel Gailard, but in selecting a head for the Pacific division he passed by all Army officers in the force and appointed Mr. Williamson. Here again he followed a course which it is doubtful if any other Army officer in his position would have had either the courage or the fore-

sight to take. I use the words courage and foresight advisedly, for the act displayed both. It was fully justified by results. Mr. Williamson by his energy and ability set a pace for work which compelled the Army officers in charge of similar operations in the Atlantic division to do their utmost to keep up with him both in quality and quantity and also in economy. There was thus created a spirit of rivalry between the two divisions which was of almost incalculable advantage to the progress of the work."

A reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL writes us from Cambridge, Mass., the home of the Rev. A. A. Berle, taking exception to our criticism of Dr. Berle in our issue of Jan. 23, for asserting that Secretary of State Seward advised President Lincoln to go to war to distract the attention of the American people from their own troubles. Our attention is invited to Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Abraham Lincoln," vol. 3, for the details of the incident. Consulting Nicolay and Hay, one finds that on April 1, 1861, while Meigs and Porter were busy with plans and orders about Fort Pickens, Secretary Seward submitted to Lincoln an "extraordinary state paper, unlike anything to be found in the political history of the United States." In this paper, Seward suggested that the question of slavery should be ignored and the attention of the country centered upon the question of union or dis-union; that every fort and possession in the South should be held, that the North should prepare for bloodshed, and that the Island of Key West should be placed under martial law. Seward further proposed that explanations should be demanded of foreign nations, "to rouse a vigorous continental spirit of independence on this continent against European intervention." He added, "And if satisfactory explanations are not received from Spain and France, we should convene Congress and declare war against them." This advice can in no way be twisted into a proposal to begin a foreign war to distract attention from our own trouble. Seward saw that foreign intervention would be fatal to us and proposed to meet it half way, even at the risk of war.

The announcement that the Federal Council of the German Empire has adopted the most drastic measures to preserve the food supplies of the nation may be taken as indicating that the Government looks forward to a long war. Under the decrees of the Council promulgated on Jan. 26 all stocks of corn, wheat and flour are to be seized by the Government on Feb. 1; all business transactions in these commodities are forbidden from Jan. 26; all municipalities are charged with the duty of setting aside suitable supplies of preserved meat, and the owners of corn are ordered to report their stocks immediately, whereupon confiscation at a fixed price will follow. A government distributing officer for the regulation of consumption will be established, distribution being made according to the number of inhabitants. The Imperial Gazette in publishing the decree says: "The present order gives us the certainty that our enemies' plan to starve Germany will be upset and assures us of plentiful bread until the next harvest." The expropriation does not extend to grain imported from abroad. Wheat in Berlin on Jan. 26 was \$1.70 a bushel (\$1.45 in New York). Some Berlin newspapers criticize the Government for not having seized the grain supplies earlier and say it was misled into the belief that the crop of 1914 was a bumper one instead of an average one. This radical action to conserve the food supplies shows the damaging effect of the naval supremacy of Great Britain. By commanding the trade routes of the sea, the Allies can draw uninterruptedly upon the grain supplies of the world.

It is hoped that the proposition made by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of New York, to have a parade and field exercises at Van Cortlandt Park on Memorial Day, Monday, May 31 next, instead of the usual street parade, will be met in proper spirit by the Grand Army of the Republic, as it deserves to be. There is no intention to slight the Civil War veterans, as General O'Ryan desires them present to take part in a review of the troops in the morning and witness practical evolutions, if they so desire, in the afternoon. The military fund of the New York National Guard should certainly be used for the instruction of troops rather than for a short street parade, which very few persons now witness. The Civil War veterans would be greeted by far more people at Van Cortlandt than they would in the city street parade, and on the whole they would suffer far less fatigue. Many thousands of people of the city would be given splendid opportunity to observe the troops and veterans with comparative comfort, which they seldom get in the parades held on Memorial Day in recent years. From a practical and other standpoints the projected Van Cortlandt Park parade is, it seems, the best, and it is hoped that General O'Ryan will carry it through.

The British officials appear to have more consideration for shipowners than our national authorities, if we may judge from the despatches which come from Washington. The London Times reports a high official of the British government as saying: "There was a great outcry against the shipowners, but what could they do? People were clamoring for ships, of which there were not sufficient to meet the demand. The shipowners naturally closed with the highest bidder. Some people were clamoring for the government to commandeer the shipping. In that very unlikely event the government would have to follow the same course as the shipowners and accept the highest bid, or lay themselves justly open to the charge of favoritism and unfair preference. The government were prepared to consider any suggestions that might be put before them, but the only real solution of the difficulty was increased freightage, and that was not near at hand. There were other contributory causes for the rise in prices, but they were quite subsidiary in character."

"Like the nation itself," says Oswald Garrison Villard in the February Scribner, "the German army is curiously two-sided, for it is both a democracy and an autocracy, but with the autocracy on top. It is a democracy because within its regiments are men of every rank and caste, of every grade of learning and every degree of poverty and wealth. It is democratic because it is compulsory and because it spares none. No amount of pull

or power can free a German from his year or more of service; if he escapes it is because the army's draft for the year when he becomes liable for service is so large that all cannot be cared for in the existing organizations, or because some physical disability insures his exemption. Some reserve regiments would seem to be a cross section of the population. One of its lieutenants may be of humble origin, a minor official, let us say, in the Dresdner Bank; serving with him may be a reserve lieutenant who drafted last year one of the most important bills ever laid before the Reichstag."

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, received a letter from the State Department Feb. 1 which contained a ruling that hydro-aeroplanes could not be classified as warships and therefore refusal was made to forbid their exportation by American manufacturers to the belligerent nations of Europe. The State Department's letter contends that hydro-aeroplanes are to be considered as aircraft, the fact of their being equipped to rise from the water not making them different from aeroplanes equipped with wheels to rise from the land. The Department explains that the German government has held aeroplanes and "airships" to be conditional contraband and that a neutral government is not required to forbid the exportation of any contraband to belligerents. This ruling was made in reply to a letter from the German Ambassador requesting the State Department to forbid American manufacturers of hydro-aeroplanes from exporting their craft to Great Britain.

Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, seems to be getting a backfire from his constituents. The Baltimore Sun, an independent Democratic paper which has more influence among those who vote for Mr. Hay than any other one sheet, calls Mr. Hay to account for opposing the extremely conservative recommendations made by Secretary Garrison in his recent report on the ground of public economy, saying "he does not seem to remember that there is such a thing as dangerous thrift in public as well as private affairs. We are not alarmists and we are as much opposed to anything in the nature of militarism as it is possible to be, but we think Mr. Hay is making a very grave mistake both for his party and the country by his narrow and shortsighted method of dealing with Mr. Garrison's recommendations. And we very earnestly hope that he will be overruled by the majority of his party associates and by the House of Representatives."

A correspondent urges that better provision be made for the disabled officer of the Army Medical Reserve Corps, saying: "He may be granted the same pension as an enlisted man, who has brought no special ability into the Service, but he has not the further protection that is given the enlisted man, who, with the same disability, is granted the same rate of pension, \$30 a month for total disability, and in addition is given full maintenance, including clothing allowance and medical care at a branch of the Soldiers' Home. The soldier may stay at the Fort Bayard General Hospital, or at one of the other hospitals, according to the nature of his disability, until he has recovered his health or until death relieves him, and can send his entire pension to his family, while the Reserve Corps officer is compelled to pay more than his pension for his board."

Lieut. Comdr. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N., was the winner of the first prize offered annually by the Naval Institute for the best theme on a naval subject. The prize consisted of the gold medal of the institute, life membership and \$200. His essay was entitled "The Role of Doctrine in Naval Warfare." The other awards were as follows: First honorable mention, Comdr. Thomas D. Parker, retired; subject, "An Air Fleet Our Pressing Naval Want"; prize, life membership and \$125 in cash. Second honorable mention, Ensign Holloway H. Frost; subject, "Tactics"; prize, \$100. Third honorable mention, Ensign Robert T. Merrill; subject, "Defense Against Surprise Torpedo Attack"; prize, \$75.

In an article recommending the passage of the Militia Pay bill the St. Louis Republic says: "The money spent yearly in the maintenance of deserted 'political Army posts' would go a long way toward carrying out this plan. Certainly it avoids militarism 'while providing a quarter of a million fairly well trained men to back up our miniature Regular Army. Now that the Gardners et al. have voiced their fears at length, why cannot they turn their attention to the consideration of this or some similar measure that will get us somewhere?"

President Hadley in his reminiscences of Treitschke in the Yale Review clears up the prevalent confusion of his teaching with Nietzsche's when he says: "Nietzsche preached the paramount duty of self-assertion. Treitschke preached the paramount duty of self-sacrifice. Nietzsche held that Christian morality, and in fact all morality, represented outworn superstition. Treitschke held that Christian morality was the most fundamentally necessary thing in life."

"Unless this whole country awakens to its danger and rises up as one man and demands prompt and adequate defensive measures an invasion is not unlikely," said Hudson Maxim at a meeting of the Twilight Club Jan. 26. If attacked by a strong European enemy, "the entire country east of the Alleghenies will probably be Belgiumized with fire and sword, depopulated, degraded and desolated by an invading army. This will happen within a very short time after the present war is over."

Military training in the Rogers High School, Newport, R.I., from which many officers of the Army and Navy have graduated, has been decided upon by the school committee, which has asked the representative council for \$2,000 for equipment and the salary of an instructor.

Results of the third week's intercollegiate rifle shooting competition showed that Massachusetts Agricultural College and Michigan Agricultural were evenly matched for the championship, both colleges having 971 points to their credit.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GRANT.

Few, if any, historians of the Civil War have had the good fortune to be able to describe at first hand incidents in the life of Gen. U. S. Grant more distinctly revealing the great captain's character than those related in the personal memoirs of Dr. John H. Brinton, Major and Surgeon, U.S.V., 1861-65. Commissioned brigade surgeon, U.S.V., in August, 1861, the late Dr. Brinton became under General Grant at Cairo his trusted medical director. Someone has well said that if a great man's physician cannot get glimpses of the true man, then no one is likely to. The close intimacy that grew out of his professional relation to Grant caused him to be the witness of episodes in the great chieftain's life that go to make an illuminating addition to the many things told of the head of the Federal armies. To the West Dr. Brinton was sent on his first military service and met General Grant at Cairo, Ill., in the early fall of 1861. Of his first impressions of Grant the author speaks thus:

"Of the many who have written of him, made speeches about him, applauded him, and flattered him, few, very few, are left who saw him and watched him, and studied him as I did. From the very first he attracted me, and I felt very soon, and, indeed, at the time of the battle of Belmont, Mo., wrote home that the man had come who would finish this war should he have the chance. I first saw General Grant at the dinner table when I was introduced to him, receiving from him a friendly nod. He was then a very different looking man from the General Grant or the President of after days. As I first saw him he was a very short, small, rather spare man, with full beard and mustache. His beard was a little long, very much longer than he afterward wore it, unkempt and irregular, and of sandy tawny shade. His hair matched his beard, and at a first glance he seemed to be a very ordinary sort of man; indeed, one below the average in most respects. But as I sat and watched him then and many an hour afterward I found that his face grew on me. His eyes were gentle with a kind expression and thoughtful. He did not as a rule speak a great deal. At that time he seemed to be turning over matters in his mind and to be very much occupied with the work of the hour. He did nothing carelessly, but worked slowly, every now and then taking his pipe out of his mouth. The man in after years became so thoroughly identified with the cigar that people could scarcely believe that he was once an assiduous smoker of the pipe. The pipe he first used was a meerschaum with a curved stem eight or ten inches long, which allowed the pipe to hang down. He smoked steadily and slowly, and evidently greatly enjoyed his tobacco."

After the enemy's last sortie General Grant sent a messenger down the river to the nearest telegraph station directing him to wire General Halleck that Fort Donelson would surrender on the following morning. When alone with Grant, Brinton asked him whether it was not a little dangerous to send so positive a message as to what the enemy would do on the morrow, for if the enemy didn't do it, what then? "Doctor," replied the General, "he will do it. I rode over the field this afternoon and examined some of the dead bodies of his men. Their knapsacks as well as their haversacks were full of food. They were fighting to get away, and now that they have failed they will surrender. I knew their generals [Buckner and Pillow] in Mexico, and they will do as I have said." This is the author's description of the writing of one of the most famous military orders in the history of the U.S. Army, and one which had much to do with giving Grant a great popularity. It was the "unconditional surrender" order at Donelson:

"The night was inclement. Our troops slept on their arms, Gen. C. F. Smith's division being absolutely within the lines of defense around Fort Donelson. All apparently passed quietly enough, no sorties were made by the enemy and no attack by us. General Grant slept at his headquarters in a feather bed in the kitchen, and I remember that I was curled up on the floor near the fire with my head resting in the seat of my saddle. Early, very early, an orderly entered, ushering in General Smith, who seemed very cold, indeed half frozen. He walked at once to the open fire on the hearth, for a moment warmed his feet, then turned his back to the fire, facing General Grant, who had slipped out of bed and was quickly drawing on his outer clothes. 'There's something for you to read, General Grant,' said Smith, handing him a letter, and while he was doing so Smith asked us for something to drink. My flask, the only liquor on the staff, was handed to him and he helped himself in a soldier-like manner. I can almost see him now, erect, manly, every inch a soldier, standing in front of the fire, twisting his long white mustache and wiping his lips. 'What answer shall I send to this, General Smith?' asked Grant. 'No terms to the damned rebels,' replied Smith. Those were his actual words. General Grant gave a short laugh, and drawing a piece of paper, letter size and of rather poor quality, began to write. In a short time, certainly not many minutes, he finished and read aloud as if to General Smith, but really so that we under-strappers could all hear, his famous 'unconditional surrender' letter, ending with, 'I propose to move immediately upon your works.' General Smith gave a short, emphatic 'Hm!' and remarking, 'It's the same thing in smoother words,' stalked out of the room to deliver the letter, which was shortly followed by the return answer of surrender."

General Grant's magnanimity, we are told, greatly impressed the author after the capture of Donelson. The surgeon asked how soon the enemy would be paraded and the formalities of surrender gone through, to which the General replied: "There will be nothing of the kind. The surrender is now a fact. We have the fort, the men, the guns. Why should we go through vain forms and mortify and injure the spirit of brave men, who, after all, are our own countrymen and brothers?" All this seemed very strange to Brinton, whose mind was filled with the pageantry of European warfare, as he had lately been reading Jomini, Thiers and others.

In this part of his book the author at some length shows the falsity of the charges that Grant was a hard drinker. He asserts that as surgeon he was the only man on the staff to have liquor, and the contents of his pocket flask comprised the whole supply. He had been particularly cautioned by Grant as to its disposal, being positively forbidden to give any to any member of the staff except in medical urgency. Rawlins, who was the vigilant guard of Grant's interests, set his mind on one thing, that there should be no liquor used on the staff except for medical purposes. The author well remembers the arrival of a distinguished officer of the Regular Army who had been assigned to duty on the staff. His baggage consisted of a very small portmanteau and a quite large keg of whiskey. The fact was reported to Rawlins, who was the A.G. of Grant's staff. His direc-

tion to the orderly was this: "Start the bung of the keg, throw it into the river and then carry the valise upstairs." And so it was done, to the chagrin of the officer, who thundered as loudly as one of his own guns. But it was too late, as the keg was floating peacefully away on the stream.

There occurred an event in Grant's life that brought tears to his eyes, at the time he was on a river steamer in March, 1862, during the Fort Henry campaign. Several of the colonels who had fought at Belmont and had been promoted brigadiers on Grant's recommendation had presented him with a sword. These officers included Logan, Oglesby, Cook and Lawler. Grant took the sword when it was presented, but, unable to answer and overcome by his emotions, he turned and went back through the cabin door on to the deck. Brinton stumbled upon the General on the deck some time later. The tears were on his face unmistakably. Grant took the surgeon by the arm, led him back to the cabin whence the other officers had departed, and to the round table on which the sword lay in its open case. Pushing the case toward Brinton, Grant said, "Doctor, send it to my wife; I will never wear a sword again."

These memoirs are issued from the press of the Neale Publishing Company, New York. There is an introduction by the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who says of it: "In my opinion it stands alone as a unique contribution from a physician of distinction to the medical and military history of the war. It is a wonderful story of personal devotion, sacrifice, courage and intelligence."

BRITISH DEMOCRACY OR BRITISH SUPREMACY

In "The War and Democracy" (Macmillan and Company) a group of writers has assumed that the democracy is all on the side of the Allies, and that the conditions of peace ending the present conflict will be along the lines of the democracy for which the British people have stood for years. This assumption rather vitiates whatever impartiality the authors may seek to give to their writings, for they ascribe to the military preparedness of Germany faults as to which it is blameless, thus throwing into strong relief as a beneficent force the unpreparedness of Great Britain. Any such thought, if incorporated into the working plans of the leaders of the British nation, would bring evil, if not disaster, to the Empire in the years to come, for if there is one thing made plain by this war it is that preparedness on land as well as on sea must hereafter be the watchword of the British people, in full harmony with, and in rapidly progressive adaptation of, the ideas of the late Field Marshal Lord Roberts on compulsory military training. The authors of this book are R. W. Seton-Watson, J. Dover Wilson, Alfred E. Zimmern and Arthur Greenwood.

In discussing the issues of the "new era" which these men seem to see dawning above the smoke and destruction of the war, the following statement is made at page 240, which is entitled to more than passing mention: "Public law, nationality and a general reduction of armaments (as distinguished from complete disarmament) are the three foundation stones of the new era as already envisaged in the public utterances of those who have some right to speak for the Triple Entente." If there is any proposal that English people may be counted on to oppose almost unanimously at the close of the war it will be the one looking to the decrease of the naval strength of the British Empire. The British navy thus far has so well shown itself to be the bulwark of the British Isles that he will be a daring political leader, indeed, who will venture to lay a lessening finger upon the Sea Power that is to-day so triumphantly vindicating all the hopes of the British people. England is determined from this day on, it is safe to say, to maintain her incontestable supremacy on the seas.

Until a few years ago the British navy was maintained upon the two-Power standard—that is, it was always to equal the navies of any other two nations combined. When the German and the United States navies in the last fifteen years rose to a commanding position it was found necessary to make some concessions in the two-Power rule. Considerable apprehension was expressed in England when this departure from the old rule was found to be inevitable, especially when the arrival of the dreadnought era gave Germany a chance to start anew the race for naval supremacy. The combination of the French and the British navies has given the Allied fleet such a dominance that the English people would have to be blind not to see the vital value of ocean control to their sea-girt islands. Even if all the other nations should consent to a marked reduction of their armaments, Great Britain would see to it that the two-Power ratio should be maintained by the English navy, and who knows but that this ratio will seem too small hereafter and that a three-Power proportion will be demanded by the British statesmen and the British people?

If we can read aright the signs of the times and the temper of the British people, there will be no diminution of naval armaments in the world that will lead Great Britain voluntarily to surrender the advantage in crushing sea superiority which victory in this war would give it. To surrender such power out of devotion to an abstract principle of international conciliation that thus far is nothing more than an abstraction would be to lose the greatest advantage that such a victory could confer upon her. The British people are historically a shrewd, far-seeing and practical race, and they are not likely to throw away the substance for the shadow.

MATHEMATICS AND ARTILLERY.

In an address on "Mathematics and Artillery Science" at the annual meeting of the Mathematical Association in London on Jan. 9, Sir George Grenhill said that this was a mathematical war. Drawing upon his experience as a professor of artillery theory for instances where science could prove itself useful on service, he explained how particulars of the enemy's guns could be deduced from fragments of the wall of a shell and photographic pictures. From a fragment they could determine whether a shell came from one of the 42-centimeter howitzers, the very existence of which still appeared in doubt. Dealing with the calculations for ascertaining how far men should stand from a gun to avoid the danger of permanent deafness, he said they need not fear to stand twelve yards behind the 42-centimeter howitzer; and so the story was discounted of the firing party taking cover 100 to 200 meters away when this howitzer was fired. An application of the theory of the conduction of heat would have reassured our men that life in the trenches would not be too cold, or would at least be warmer than in the frost above, provided

only the floor could be drained dry under foot. It had also to be borne in mind that the trench gave better cover than a tent.

Five years ago, he had an invitation to Berlin, to visit the Military Technical Academy there. It was a magnificent institution such as England could not afford, so her rulers assured us. Professor Cranz showed how in his department no money was spared in recent equipment, including a bomb-proof range available for artillery fire and yet in the heart of a big city. There were plenty of outdoor artillery ranges also to visit, where instructive work was in progress. The Perry system of education was adopted in Berlin. After a lecture on wireless telegraphy the class was set to work, as he saw, in making the antennae which had played such an important part in the war. Sixty officers were under instruction at a time for a course of three years, and he was assured their zeal was admirable.

It was a mournful contrast to revert to Woolwich, shabby and undisciplined. There they had been evicted from their proper home and were told to found a new artillery college with the choice of a cellar under some stables or a kitchen and scullery and bare walls in a deserted hospital, there to organize victory and at no expense.

SURPRISES OF MODERN WAR.

All the spectacular side of war has gone never to reappear, a correspondent of the London Times tells us. "The general no longer rides at the head of his legions, if indeed he ever rides at all. Far in the rear, almost out of sound-range of the guns in some modest headquarters, perhaps in a railway train, he directs, if we can call it directing, the movements of his armies. Near by in some field the masts for the wireless; in every direction airplanes and cables; in some inner room, poring over the map set out by the operations branch, the commander-in-chief, endeavoring to piece together the moves and to make things as unpleasant as he can for his distant enemy. In the field, no more the clatter and jingle of the squadrons, but lines of men clothed perhaps like infantry and fighting like infantry too, with nothing but their spurs to disclose that they belong to the cavalry at all. Trenches and always trenches, and within range of the concealed guns invisibility the supreme law, and nothing showing above the surface of the ground. Day after day the butchery of the unknown by the unseen, and events decided by the greatest mass of projectiles hurled simultaneously in the general direction of the enemy."

The use of aeroplanes has given each side so complete a knowledge of what the enemy is doing as to greatly interfere with maneuvering. No sooner are men moved on one side than a corresponding movement follows on the other side. The constant extensions of the line of battle—due partly to the immense numbers in the field and partly to the desire to escape the parallel battle, which is usually so costly and inconclusive—have at last led to the building up on each side of a wall of men which reaches in the west from the North Sea to Switzerland, and in the east from the Baltic to the Carpathians. No one anticipated such an aspect of modern war. It has reduced warfare to simpler terms, replacing previous conceptions of war by something wholly different. War has become stupid. Two lines of men trench against each other. Behind are the guns in concealed positions—field guns, howitzers, heavy guns, siege guns. The artillery batter each other, but as they are all concealed, and can shift their positions at will, the losses that they suffer are comparatively light. The infantry trenches, though also concealed as far as practicable, soon become defined, and receive an uninterrupted rain of projectiles. The hotter the fire, the deeper and narrower become the trenches, and the better the head cover and the bombproofs. The heavy and siege guns, so fatal to cupola and concrete, can do little against field entrenchments as a whole; but their severe local effect and their influence upon men's nerves is demoralizing. Neither side can permit the other to have a monopoly of these guns.

The strain on the infantry is tremendous, and it is endless. So troops are constantly withdrawn by night to rest and refit, and unless there are ample reserves the men in the firing line become worn out. The attack upon these lines by infantry is costly beyond description, because the enemy's guns, rarely being silenced, and having all the ranges known to a yard, plaster the lines and columns of the attack with a hail of projectiles of all sorts, kinds, sizes and descriptions. The infantry and machine-gun fire of the defense—direct, oblique and enfilade—is also death-dealing, while the barbed wire entanglements, mines and other inventions of the Evil One break and tear the columns of attack. Here and there bands of brave men break in notwithstanding, but at the worst the defenses fall back on prepared lines in rear and the combat recommences. At the cost of thousands of lives a few hundred yards may be gained, but rarely indeed does the most brilliant attack produce anything more than some slight indentation of the opposing line. The things that count in this war of attrition are will power, tenacity and discipline, but without numbers too the contest cannot be maintained, and while we pour in men we also pour in ammunition, of which, for artillery at all events, there has been an unprecedented expenditure.

Another marked advance, amounting almost to a revolutionary change, has been the efficiency of railways and the service which they have rendered to strategical and tactical combinations. It was pretty good for the Russians to have sent forty-eight trains every twenty-four hours each way on their main lines at the opening of the war, but in France these figures have been almost tripled at times, and in Germany very great use has similarly been made of railways. Army corps and even whole armies have been suddenly entrained and removed hundreds of miles in a night, or at all events in a brief space of time, and have reappeared unexpectedly at some other places.

The British Admiralty has organized a "mosquito fleet" of thousands of the steam fishing trawlers for the three-fold purpose of mine sweeping, protecting battleships from submarines and operating in the shallows of the Belgian coast against the Germans. Following the German raid on Scarborough and the Hartlepool last month as many as 1,500 mines were picked up in one week. Many boats have been lost in this work, more than has been officially announced. These German mines, with their bristling contact points, often explode in the nets. They have enough weight attached to their cables to sink them about four feet under the surface, so they run with

the tide to the shallower water, where the weight strikes bottom and anchors. Nothing is so effective against submarines as a cordon of trawlers around a fleet. The submarines must come close to be effective, and they are easily detected by the trawlers on rising to the surface to use the periscope. There is also the chance of getting in a shot at what the navy calls "tin whales." A large fleet of trawlers will soon take part in the Belgian coast operations, and some already are there. They carry one gun forward, another aft, and two abeam. The weapons are quick-firers of comparatively small caliber, but the boats, sailing in close under the lee of the sand dunes, and increasing the general volume of fire, help prevent enemy guns from taking a base along the shore and making a direct target of the big monitors and cruisers.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

German submarines during the past week have shown highly skilful enterprise as commerce destroyers in torpedoing five British merchant craft in one day, four of which were sunk. Three of the ships were small coasting steamers torpedoed and sunk in the Irish Sea Jan. 30 off Fleetwood Harbor, England, only about forty miles from the great port of Liverpool, England, 715 miles from Antwerp and over 900 from the Kiel Canal. The other two vessels torpedoed were large freight steamers off Havre Jan. 30, one of which went to the bottom, the other being saved. The submarine U-21 in the Irish Sea sank the steamer Ben Cruachen of 1,978 tons and the smaller steamers Linda Blanche and Kilcoan, a vessel of 456 tons. The submarine U-21 also pursued five other merchant steamers, which, however, having superior speed, refused to stop and escaped.

An unknown German submarine, possibly one of a flotilla operating against vessels of the Allies, torpedoed and sent to the bottom off Havre Jan. 30 the British steamer Tokomaru from New Zealand, her cargo in part being refugees to Belgium from New Zealanders. The Tokomaru was saved. The British freighter Icaria, with a cargo of sugar and coffee, was also torpedoed, but this steamer was saved by being towed into the harbor by French torpedo-boats.

It is claimed that both the Tokomaru and Icaria were torpedoed without any previous warning, and if this is true it would seem that in the future the Germans are going to treat unarmed merchant ships the same as they would armed vessels. Ship's Carpenter Johnson, of the Tokomaru, said: "The submarine gave us not the slightest warning. She shot her torpedo and then made off immediately. We sent out an S.O.S. and immediately half a dozen French torpedo-boats hurried to our rescue and took us off. The Tokomaru sank in less than an hour and a half."

The French Ministry of Marine on Jan. 31 gave out the following statement regarding the sinking of the steamers:

"The Tokomaru was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine. The English vessel Icaria also was torpedoed in the same locality. In the Irish Sea the British steamships Linda Blanche and Ben Cruachen were torpedoed. Hitherto the Germans before attacking a merchant vessel always allowed the crew sufficient time to embark in the ship's boats. That custom has now been abandoned, as was shown by the bombardment of the Admiral Gantheaume, which was filled with Belgian women and children refugees. The German marine has decided to violate systematically and deliberately international law." The French Ministry of Marine on Feb. 2 also issued the following statement: "A German submarine Feb. 1 made an unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the British hospital ship Asturias, thus violating the formal clause of The Hague Convention of 1907 regarding the attacking of hospital vessels." The statement adds that the attack was made fifteen miles north-northeast of the Havre lightship.

Whether the submarines were from the base at Wilhelmshaven, the Kiel Canal or the nearer base at Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, is not known, but most navy experts believe they left the latter base, as it would be less dangerous and the distance much shorter. It is considered not unlikely that the submarines with a supply ship within wireless call, sailing under a neutral flag, may undertake operations at long distances little expected in addition to operating about British ports. It would not be surprising if some of the German submarines turned up in the middle of the Atlantic or even farther in search of their prey. The British Admiralty expect attacks on the merchant marine by submarines and also realize that many of these attacks must be successful, especially against slow freight steamers. The high speed steamers, it is believed, will not fall victims so easily. It is natural, however, that every effort will be made by the Germans to destroy the finest Atlantic liners, and the British Admiralty, it is said, will take all measures possible to protect them. It is also thought likely that some attempts will at last be made to destroy British troopships. That submarine operations are a serious menace is shown by the increased insurance rates of Lloyd's. The Atlantic rate ordinarily is five shillings (\$1.25) per cent., but the underwriters now are asking ten shillings (\$2.50) and in some cases fifteen shillings (\$3.75). In Liverpool the insurance rates on coast vessels have been raised from five to twenty shillings (\$5) per cent.

The first intimation of the presence of a hostile submarine near the British coast was when the twenty men of the North Shields steamship Ben Cruachen reached Fleetwood Harbor, England, in their small boats. The captain of the Ben Cruachen stated that while he was on the bridge a submarine appeared under his bow and he was ordered to stop. He did so and the commander of the submarine, the German U-21, gave him ten minutes to get his crew off the vessel. The men barely had taken to their boats when the U-21 fired a torpedo and the steamship went down. The steamship Graphic, with passengers, Belfast to Liverpool, was chased by the submarine, but eluded pursuit and reached the Mersey safely. The Linda Blanche was on her way from Manchester to Belfast when the submarine suddenly appeared alongside. Officers went aboard and ordered the crew to leave the vessel. The Germans attached a mine to the bridge and another to the forecastle. When these were exploded the vessel was destroyed. The Germans told the British sailors they could find a trawler by proceeding in a certain direction and the crew were picked up when the fishing craft was reached and were landed without accident.

The steamer Graphic, with one hundred passengers, inbound for Liverpool from Belfast; the Atreus, the Ava, the Kathleen and the Endymion all managed to escape from the German submarine. The Graphic's captain had his passengers don lifebelts and sent additional men of the crew to the stokehole to keep up a full head of steam.

The captain also took the precaution to send out a wireless warning of the presence of German submarines.

The U-21 is a boat of 650 tons displacement, with heavy oil engines, has a surface speed of fourteen knots and a submerged speed of eight. She is also supposed to have a cruising radius of 2,000 miles, and is equipped with four torpedo tubes, two at bow and two at stern. She also has two 14-pounder disappearing guns and two 1-pounder high angle fire guns. She is further equipped with submarine signal apparatus and can submerge in from twenty-five to thirty seconds, and is one of the latest under-water craft, of which the German navy has a number.

FINAL FATE OF THE KOENIGSBERG.

The final fate of the German cruiser Königsberg, which was chased by the British cruiser Chatham and took refuge up the Rufiji River, East Africa, in October last, where she was bottled up, seems to have escaped notice. The pursuing British warship, as we previously noted, on account of her heavier draft was unable to follow up the river after the German cruiser. Several merchant vessels were sunk in the channel at the mouth of the river, and five days later, British airmen locating her position, she was shelled and completely destroyed by the fire of British warships. She was a vessel of 3,400 tons, had a speed of 23.6 knots and a complement of 295 officers and men. The German liner Somali, acting as a supply ship to the Königsberg, was also destroyed. Captain Willett, of the British steamer Newbridge, whose vessel was one of those sunk in the channel to bottle up the Königsberg, in giving some interesting details of her destruction says:

"For the work of sinking the Newbridge in the River Rufiji her own crew were replaced by naval officers and bluejackets. Captain Willett, however, remained, but Lieut. H. V. Lavington, R.N., was in charge of the operations. Sand-bags were placed forward and sacks of coal piled up aft, while steel sheet was used as a protection for the steering gear and engine room from gun fire from the Königsberg. There is a small island at the entrance to the river, and a number of the Königsberg's crew had entrenched themselves there, supported with Maxims and quick-firers landed from the cruiser. The Newbridge went in under her own steam, Lieutenant Lavington, late of the Pegasus, being in command. Lieut. F. R. M. Johnson and a lieutenant commander of one of the British cruisers, together with Captain Willett, were the only other officers who made the daring passage. The crew comprised a few stokers and artificers below and some half-dozen bluejackets on deck.

"The Germans opened fire as soon as the Newbridge came within range, but the only casualty was caused by a shell exploding in one of the sacks of coal, and a seaman got badly peppered with minute pieces. The Newbridge was maneuvered into the best position, anchored and then sunk by means of three charges of gun cotton, the crew having taken to the boats. Now began the most perilous part of the undertaking. The launches and boats had to run the gauntlet of the Germans lying in wait for them, at point-blank range, as they proceeded out to rejoin the two British cruisers. The first victim was the 'cox' of the —'s launch. Other casualties soon followed, the 'cox' of the other launch being killed with a bullet right through his head. In all, eight men from the warships were wounded and two killed. The Duplex, a cable ship which accompanied the Newbridge, had five Lascars killed. Afterwards the Duplex, which had gone ashore on a reef and was badly holed, was also sunk in the fairway to make the bottling up process complete.

"Five days after the preceding incidents the Königsberg was finally destroyed and sunk. This is how her end came. The German cruiser had so effectively concealed herself, not only among the palms, but by actually covering the ship with foliage, that it was impossible to locate her exact position. To get over this difficulty the Kinafauns Castle arrived on the scene with an aeroplane. This was soon soaring over the river, and the position of the hidden cruiser conveyed to the British by means of smoke bombs. Very quickly the big guns of our ships got the range and battered the Königsberg till she was sunk. Captain Willett is of the opinion that the crew's fate was sealed. Those who did not perish by the fire of the British ships were almost certain to meet a more lingering fate in those malaria-infested regions. There was no hope for them, the captain said, in trying to penetrate on foot the thick bush and fever-infected swamps."

In the most recent list of warship losses printed in the daily papers no mention is made of the loss of the Königsberg.

CHARACTER OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

The Russian soldier is described by a Warsaw correspondent of the London Times as the most extraordinary combination of fighting man and religion that it is possible to imagine. An illustration of this account is given of a service on the battlefield attending the bestowal of the Cross of St. George on forty enlisted men of the Russian army.

"Seventeen hundred war-worn veterans covered with the mud and dirt of the trenches massed in a half square in all their atmosphere of war. But the hard glint of cruel war was gone from their eyes, and in its place shone that peculiar exaltation of the religious man in the presence of the chosen representative of his creed. And such a representative! In the very center of the square, with the entire staff of the regimental officers grouped bareheaded behind him, stood the most magnificent priest that I have ever seen. With long golden hair to his shoulders and a head transfigured with the light of one lifted above earthly matters, he stood in all his gorgeous robes before six piled arms, the bayonets of which served to support the Holy Bible and the Golden Cross which typifies their faith. With eyes turned in rhapsody to the cold, leaden heavens above him, he seemed a figure utterly detached. Behind him stood a few grimy veterans whose voices made them eligible to aid him in the chanting. And on two sides, file upon file, leaning on their fixed bayonet guns, stood these sons of Russia's vast domain of Steppe and desolation that sweeps from the Ural Mountains to the far fringes of the Pacific littoral in Asia. As they knelt there, with their forest of bayonets silhouetted against the sky, it seemed as though the gleaming points must be part of a religious service and not the type of war's most cruel weapon. With arms stretched to heaven and a deep and resonant voice that carried each word to the

remotest rank, rang out the voice of the man whose presence on this grim field of carnage seemed to have lifted him above all his fellows. And thus the service ended.

"Then followed a scene almost as impressive. The colonel, a grizzled old warrior, stepped out and in sharp military cadences ordered forward those of the privates who had been honored with the Cross of St. George. These stepped forward and kissed the cross held in the hands of the priest. Then the forty were formed in a line of twenty, two files deep. An officer then called out certain orders, and at once the sea of bayonets dissolved in a confusion of defiling columns which, at another order, reshaped into the whole regiment in column of eights, with the colonel at their head. These then defiled past the new Knights of St. George to pay their respects to those among them who had borne the test of fire and steel.

"The first man was the old grizzled colonel. In his left hand he carried a cane to support a limping foot from a wound received in Manchuria. As he passed his own privates he raised his hand in respectful salute. Behind him filed the whole regiment, company after company, each paying the respect that manhood renders unto fortitude and bravery crowned by recognition. And all the while the forty chosen ones stood with radiant faces, their bayonets at present arms. Here we saw them file past these ragged, war-stained men, and a finer body of troops more redolent of their craft has never come before my eyes. Dirty, bearded, and jingling with their teapots, spades, and soldiers' knick-knacks, they moved slowly past those among them whom they had chosen to honor as types of their own bravery. When the last company had passed came again the deep, stern tones of the colonel, and at once the regiment dissolved into its companies, each of which returned to the place in the trenches from whence it had come to participate in this remarkable meeting.

"The spirit of the troops is perhaps typified by the scene that I have tried to describe. Let no one who tries to understand the temperament and capacity of the Russian soldier ever forget that in the very aspect seen here is one of the greatest assets that an army can have when it is thus embodied in the heart of each of the simple units that forms its regiments, the men who pay the price of war and whose lives and shattered bodies form the foundation of the highway of advancing empire."

THE SOLDIER BOY.

(From the San Francisco Monitor.)

To-day is the soldier's day. To-day "the boy in uniform" occupies the center of the stage. And who is he and what is he, after all?—a machine, or a wild beast, as some would have us believe? No! As Monsignor Bickerstaffe-Drew, a British army chaplain, said recently, "man for man, the soldier is as good as anybody." If we took a thousand civilians and a thousand soldiers, he declared, we would not find among the soldiers the slightest degree more of sinfulness, unfaithfulness to God, brutality, coarseness or meanness than we would find among the same number of civilians. And reverting to the "boys" with whom he came into contact in Flanders, he said that there was no drunkenness, but a most perfect sobriety among them; and it was not only that the men were brave to a degree, bearing their terrible wounds and hurts with most heroic patience and silence—that, after all, was the fashion of their profession—but their cleanliness, their decency, their irreproachable behavior in the midst of what was supposed to be the license of war, passed any poor words of his to express. He had heard that in war one would see the soldier not at his best, but he had learned otherwise. During the war he had found his respect for the soldier immensely deepened.

To come home to our own American soldier-boys—Father McMahon, editor of the "Catholic Universe" of Cleveland, paid them a deserved tribute in a recent lecture on Mexico. He had nothing but praise, and that of the warmest, for the conduct of the American army and navy during the occupation of Vera Cruz. He told how officers and men—true American gentlemen—helped the poor nuns as far as they could, not hesitating to give their own money to assist these refined, cultured, devoted women who, having escaped the hideous savagery of the bandit "generals," had become starving refugees.

After all, these soldier boys of ours—who are they but our own brothers and fathers and sons?—warm-hearted human fellows, "who have only one life to give, and freely give it for others." "A soldier comes more nearly to a King to the pattern of Christ," says Cardinal Newman. "He is not only strong, but he is weak. He does and he suffers. He succeeds through a risk. Half his time is on the field of battle, and half of it on a bed of pain. And he does this for the sake of others. He defends us by it. We are indebted to him. We gain by his loss. We are at peace by his warfare."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The London Morning Post reports that at the entrance to Gothenburg harbor a floating mine exploded Feb. 1 when a party of men from a Swedish warship were trying to destroy it. Two men were killed and nine injured.

From Upper Alsace the Germans have constructed line upon line of cement trenches, and have turned every hillock in the countryside into a fortress.

There are four types of German airships in use, the Zeppelin, Schütte-Lanz, Parseval and the military ship, commonly known as the "M" type. In the earlier stages of the war papers were found on a dead German containing outline sketches of the general shape of these four types, together with instructions for distinguishing German and hostile airships.

An official review of the operations from Nov. 15 to Jan. 15 by the French government issued Jan. 21, marked by considerable optimism, is in the form of a balance sheet which shows the steady, if unsensational, French gains everywhere along the front, save in the neighborhood of Soissons, where the enemy captured some 1,800 meters of trenches.

A lady living in a small French village writes: "As to the women! I don't want to boast, but I think that no women but Frenchwomen could have done what they have done. Not a man, only old ones about, and yet you hear the harvest is splendid and the vintage the best there has been for forty years; that will tell you everything."

"The duties of aircraft," says the London Times, "are scouting and the destruction by means of bombs of objects of military usefulness and importance. To these the

Germans have added a third, which they term 'frightfulness'—raids which by the murder of non-combatants and the destruction of private property may strike terror into the inhabitants of a country in the hope that, by setting up a state of nervousness, an influence may be exerted on the progress and direction of the war."

A British transport officer writes: "We are leaving the trenches to-morrow and coming down for a rest, thank goodness; but where we are going to rest we have no idea. Nor have we any idea how long we will be resting. We certainly deserve a rest; seventeen days in the trenches. Dozens of men have gone to hospital in the last few days suffering from exposure. There has been very heavy cannonading here. Sometimes it is awful."

The Kaiser has promoted General von Buelow, commander-in-chief of the 2d German Army, to the rank of field marshal, according to Berlin reports by way of Amsterdam. General von Einam, commander-in-chief of the 3d Army, is promoted to the rank of full general.

The Cunarder Transylvania sailed from New York for Liverpool Jan. 23 with the two guns, said to be 16.12-inch, lashed to her forward deck, sent from the Bethlehem Steel Works. They weigh 146,248 pounds each, measure five feet across the breech and are fifty-three feet long. A full size warship turret was made fast to the deck abaft the guns and several cases containing parts of the machinery for the turret and guns were stowed in the hold. They were consigned to Harland and Wolff, of Belfast.

Lord Kitchener reports that while the casualties among British officers at the front have been very heavy their places have been supplied, over 29,000 officers having been appointed since the war, many being in training to fill future gaps. In reply to request from Lord Curzon as to the progress of recruiting, Lord Kitchener refused to say more than that it was proceeding on "normal lines." Many old soldiers are returning to the colors. Of the 300,000 in the rolls of the National Reserve it is believed that two-thirds have gone back to the army.

An official German statement issued Jan. 31 says: "Last week the French torpedoboot 219 sank off Newport. Five of her crew were drowned and thirty-six saved."

The bombardment of Dunkirk by German airmen on Jan. 30 in the night was without result from a military point of view, according to advices from Dunkirk received in Paris. A number of private houses were damaged. Six German aeroplanes made the attack, the inhabitants being warned of their approach by a system of signal bells to seek shelter. The aeroplanes dropped fifty bombs in all, of which ten were of the incendiary sort. French artillery fired at the German airmen, but so far as known without effect.

A despatch from Nancy says that the mayor of a large town in that vicinity has been suspended from office for a fortnight for shooting at a German aeroplane which flew over the town. The authorities took this action on the ground that a civilian had no right to act as a combatant, since by his acts he might lay the civilian population of the community open to severe reprisals.

Sir John French at a New Year's fête at the Institute of Hygiene was presented by the president of the institute with a pistol formerly belonging to the Duke of Wellington and carried by him in a holster at the battle of Waterloo.

The Army and Navy Gazette, which has prepared a complete list of the casualties among British officers at the front, reports that the average of names per regiment is well over thirty.

A casualty list issued by the British Admiralty Jan. 29 shows that the British armored merchant vessel Viknor, which was lost off the coast of Ireland several days ago, carried a crew of 258, composed of naval reserve men and boys belonging to the mercantile marine, all of whom perished. Among the crew were twenty-four royal naval reserve men from Newfoundland.

Survivors of H.M.S. Formidable report in favor of a life-saving garment called the Gieve Waistcoat, which can be worn as an ordinary article of clothing and inflated by means of a tube when required. An article similar to the Gieve waistcoat, but made on a different principle, is the Boddy life-saving waistcoat, which is reported to have been adopted by the Admiralty. It is stuffed with kapok, which is five times as buoyant as cork, and is stated to be capable of supporting two people easily for twenty-four hours or longer. Eighteen ounces of kapok are placed in each waistcoat. Owing to the extreme fineness of the fibers, the air is locked up, and there is also a slight greasiness, so that the material does not absorb water. The French are said to have been the first to discover the merits of kapok, which is obtained from the pod of a tree grown in Java, and to have used it in lifeboats.

The English papers are publishing letters of men on board the vessels of the British fleet which won the victory over the Germans off the Falklands on Dec. 8. We read in a letter from one ship that the officers were photographed during the chase of an enemy cruiser, and that the toast of "Deutschland, Deutschland unter Alles" was drunk in sloe gin; that after lunch a group sat on the top of the forward gun turret, calling it "the stalls," in order to watch the pursuit; and that an officer went upon the bridge, which was called the "dress circle," and sat on one of the flag lockers to view what was happening.

The United Service Gazette congratulates the British Admiralty on the gratifying way in which they are making use of many of the old battle-line vessels of the end of last century, and the earlier years of this century, which had been "scrapped" or relegated to what was facetiously known as the "forlorn hope fleet"; these have been fully equipped and brought back to the fighting line and oversea work which they have accomplished with great advantage to the nation. Along the African coast, at Dar-es-Salaam, at the head of the Persian Gulf, against the Turks, along the coast of Belgium, against the Germans, and in other places, the 12-inch guns of these old craft have been decisive factors in land battles and bombardments.

A German survivor of the armored cruiser Bluecher, sunk in battle in the North Sea, is quoted as saying that the gun fire of the enemy was appalling and that the torpedoes which finally sent the Bluecher to the bottom were merciful in ending the awful slaughter. The survivor further states that all the guns of the Bluecher were practically knocked to pieces, and the officers refusing to hoist the white flag in token of surrender the men had simply to stand about and be killed like rats

in a trap. They all wore inflated rubber air bags fitted in front of their chests, and by this means a large number of men, including a number of wounded, were picked up by the boats of British warships, who went to the rescue after the Bluecher went beneath the waves. Describing the scene on board the Bluecher, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph who claims to have interviewed German survivors says: "Just before the Bluecher turned turtle after receiving her final blow from two torpedoes fired from the Arethusa the men doffed their hats and joined in a chorus of 'hochs' as she began to disappear beneath the waves. The cry of 'Jump!' went up from the decks of the Arethusa and the sea quickly was dotted with life-belted men, many of whom had been wounded badly by shell splinters. All their faces had been blackened by smoke. In some cases the nerves of the men had broken down entirely under the terrible ordeal they had endured. The joy of the officers at being rescued found expressions in gifts of rings, watches and money to the rescuers. The British sailors wanted to refuse these, but the German officers pressed the gifts on them, saying, 'You have saved our lives. Take these as little mementoes.' The German sailors naturally had nothing to offer, but they were profuse in their expressions of gratitude. They made persistent requests of their British foes for cigarettes." The correspondent states that when the Arethusa fired two torpedoes at the Bluecher that cruiser had no way on and easily was a target. The second torpedo hit her fair amidships and tore such a tremendous hole in her that she sank forthwith. The British light cruiser Aurora, according to the correspondent, was in action with the German light cruiser Kolberg. The Aurora's first shot, he says, carried away the Kolberg's midship funnel, while her guns raked the German craft. When last seen by the Arethusa, the correspondent declares, the Kolberg was in a sinking condition.

The British Admiralty on Jan. 29 again issued a formal denial of the German reports that some British ships had been sunk in the naval battle in the North Sea Jan. 24. The Admiralty adheres to its former statement that all the British vessels engaged returned safely to port. The Admiralty also denies the story from the United States that the German battle cruiser Von der Tann was sunk by the British battle cruiser Invincible in the South Atlantic and says no engagement has occurred between these two vessels.

An announcement which must be taken with a large grain of salt is that which states that one of the big new German submarines has just finished her trial runs in the Bay of Heligoland and is of the type that carries supplies for three months, which does not necessitate her putting into a port or having recourse to the parent ship. She must be provided with mammoth storage room for fuel, provisions and torpedoes to be able to keep the sea.

The German Information Service estimates that the Germans hold in France territory worth \$1,900,000,000. All of the Department of Ardennes, 55 per cent. of the Department of Aisne, 12 per cent. of Marne, 25 per cent. of Meurthe and Moselle, 30 per cent. of Meuse, 70 per cent. of Nord, 10 per cent. of Oise, 25 per cent. of Pas de Calais, 10 per cent. of Somme, and 2 per cent. of Vosges; altogether 5,250,000 acres of these ten French departments, or 3.7 per cent. of all France. The population of this territory is 3,255,000 persons, or 8.2 per cent. of the entire French population of 39,500,000.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York Times writes: "There is no sign of any shortage of food or drink, present or impending. Menus and portions have not shrunk nor have prices been raised. The only basis for the 'famine' yarns that bob up in the Allied press is the fact that small white rolls are passed around on silver salvers as if they were Koh-i-noor diamonds, this owing to the military edict that bread baskets mustn't be left standing on tables, a standing temptation to guests to eat more bread than they really need, and that rye bread must be offered to guests simultaneously with white and that no fresh bread can be baked after two p.m. These military measures appear to be purely precautionary, to wit, to conserve the stock of wheat."

English farmers are complaining of the loss as the result of the activities of the recruiting sergeant of the hands required to cultivate their fields and to reap their harvests. As a remedy the increased employment of machinery is suggested and the relaxation of the school age, so that boys of from twelve to fourteen years old could be brought into service. Many lads of this age are more or less familiar with all kinds of implements, and are no novices in the handling of horses. It was stated that the corn harvest and the crops of sugar beet in Germany were secured last autumn with the assistance of pupils from schools working in organized bodies.

M. Urbain, who has had an opportunity of examining a number of German shells which had failed to explode, reports that explosive shells of 77 caliber and shrapnel shells contain mostly a large quantity of a violet-brown powder, smelling strongly of white phosphorus, ninety-seven per cent. of which consists of various kinds of phosphorus, the red variety predominating. In the explosive shells the phosphorus is contained in a cylindrical box one inch by two inches. In the shrapnel the balls are contained in a cylindrical box 2½ inches in diameter, and the interstices between the balls are filled by the violet-brown powder, containing ninety-seven per cent. of phosphorus. The balls are roughened, so as to retain a certain quantity of adhering phosphorus. Consequently fragments of German shells and shrapnel carry into a wound more or less phosphorus, the poisonous qualities of which produce a very serious wound. M. Urbain is described as one of the most distinguished of French scientific men. The report of M. Urbain's observations is given in the current number of the *Comptes rendus* of the French Academy of Science by M. Victor Henri, a French chemist of the highest reputation.

The reason why a British naval officer is subjected to a court-martial when he loses a ship, even though it is obvious that he was free from blame, is thus explained by a writer in the London Times: "As it appears that nobody had blamed them a hasty reader may wonder why they were molested by being brought before a court-martial. But the answer is easy. They were entitled to have their freedom from blame put on record in a formal manner. The court-martial did not sit as a court of inquiry, but to give a final sentence. Captain Everitt, his officers and men were henceforth 'already acquitted' and could not be questioned again. If the certainty that he would have to face a court-martial was a stimulus to the proper performance of duty, it was also a protection to the officer who knew that his freedom from blame would be affirmed by the decision of a competent court at once." A case in point in our own Service is that of Capt. Daniel Ammen, who asked for a court-martial to relieve him of responsibility for the necessary shooting

of a mutinous sailor belonging to a draft in his charge on board a Pacific Mail steamer during the Civil War.

The Army and Navy Gazette of London notes the fact that a peculiarly novel feature of modern war is the large increase in surrenders in the highly trained armies which now take the field; in the old days, only so long ago as the Crimean war, when our fighting men were not so scientific as they are now, but when their capacity for the giving and taking of punishment was no higher, judging from the experience of the last few months, than it is to-day, surrenders were comparatively few, and when they occurred it was among individuals rather than in the mass. The same paper says: "The German offensive was the blind rush, the French is described as the method of the open eye. Before the French infantry attack is launched it is prepared by an artillery fire of a very special kind—a fire conducted by men who know accurately their objective, and are able to shell a given point within an approximation of a few yards. The ground to be attacked over by the infantry is thoroughly reconnoitered, and the units to be engaged are used with discrimination, it being recognized that infantry should not as a rule be taken straight from the trenches to accomplish an important assault. As a result all attacks are now conducted with 'the open eye,' but for this very reason the advance has lately been slow; only a few yards have been gained here and a few more there, because the weather for weeks past has been so abominable, so foggy, the front so obscured by rainstorms, that the artillery can no longer observe their objective, nor the infantry survey the ground over which they are to attack. As the weather clears, the fogs rise and the ground dries we shall no doubt find that we shall everywhere gain ground on a larger scale."

In an article descriptive of the various types of soldiers the "Frankfurter" special war correspondent says: "The Englishmen are not to be underestimated as opponents. Among them are very many men of long service, ranging from six to twelve years. It appears, as an officer told me, as though we were facing an army made up of non-commissioned officers. Their equipment is practical, their arms are good, their discipline is excellent. This becomes evident as soon as English troops are made captive. Whereas among the French at such times all differences of rank become unrecognizable, the English soldier even then remains the most obedient of subordinates to his superior in rank, following the latter's instructions with the utmost promptness. Brave and fearless in battle, these bodies of long trained men at the same time form a frame into which the more lately trained and less thoroughly drilled troops can be fitted. The recruits, by reason of their sportsmanlike physical training, presently became excellent and trustworthy soldiers under the leadership of their elders, more experienced in warfare. The marksmanship among the long service troops is excellent; among the younger soldiers the war school helps out in this respect, and the present method of warfare affords splendid opportunities. To be sure, in the severe battles the English have suffered gravely, and it is but natural that the loss of soldiers of long service has torn irreplaceable gaps in their line, and that therefore the value of the English army must in time deteriorate to a lower grade."

HOW TO VIEW THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

Do American visitors to the Gettysburg battlefield get their first view of the famous place from the right spot? An incident related at a recent meeting of the United Service Institution of India would suggest a negative answer. Gen. Walter Braithwaite, C.B., of the General Staff and commandant at the staff College, Quetta, British Beluchistan, had delivered a lecture to the Institution on "The Study of Military History," in which he referred enlighteningly to the American Civil War. In the discussion following his paper, the Chief of the General Staff spoke of the need of placing oneself in the environment of the commander, in his atmosphere, so to speak. To illustrate the point, he mentioned his trip to Gettysburg some five years ago. He was one of a party of three deputed by the Canadian Government to visit the field to ascertain the way the United States Government is preserving the battlefield as a memorial. The visitors were escorted to the field by three commissioners appointed by the United States Government. They were taken first to the northwestern part of the field where the first day's battle began. "There," said the speaker, "we were invited to ascend an iron tower to obtain a bird's-eye view of the ground. I somewhat demurred, saying I should prefer first of all to go to a point not far off, where the road by which the Confederate forces approached the battlefield first reached the high ground. The senior commissioner asked why I wished to do this, as a magnificent view of the whole field was obtainable from the top of the tower. I said I wanted to see the ground as Generals Hill and Lee saw it on their arrival and to picture as far as I could the scene in front of them when they came into contact with the opposing forces. One of the commissioners who had been with the Confederate army throughout the war and had ended as brigadier general of cavalry, at once said he would go with me. As we walked along together he said: 'I have been here several years, but you are the first man who has wanted to view the field first from this point.' He added, and this is the point I want to make to you: 'It is really the only way in which you can understand General Lee's action.'"

Referring to another part of the conversation, the speaker said he spoke to his companion of the disjointed way in which Lee's attacks were carried out, frequently Federal troops who had just beaten off one attack being able to reinforce their comrades in another part of the field. The Confederate general explained that the reason was bad staff officers, the best by that time having been killed off and practically all the staff then being untrained in their work. The importance of operation orders showing clearly the intention of the commanding general was also a lesson drawn by the Chief of the General Staff from Gettysburg. He explained that when Lee came up in the afternoon of the first day's fight General Ewell had just succeeded in driving part of the Union Army back on Gettysburg itself. "Lee sent an order to follow up the attack and capture Cemetery Hill if possible. General Ewell considered this order left him at liberty to use his discretion. He thought its capture not possible and did not attempt it. There is a considerable chance that had he done so Cemetery Hill would have been gained and the whole result of the battle changed. Thus, if you could look back, you would see how the issue of the battle possibly hung upon the misunderstanding of two small words." Thomas Nelson Page in his "Robert E. Lee, Man and Soldier," says on this point: "Ewell seems to have been personally spent and to have thought that his men were equally so. They had, indeed, been marching

and fighting together for twelve hours, but had he called on them for a final effort it seems beyond question that they would have swept on and carried the heights." Never perhaps in another battle did an If weigh so importantly as in this contest.

THE ANVIL CLUB.

"HOT AIR."—V.

The members were Petrograding on root beer and discussing automobiles when Captain Yap blew in and ordered a Yellow Peril. This is his war sign, but Lieut. New Boy was not wise to it and started things.

Lieut. New Boy: "Good morning, Captain Yap. What is the matter with the Army to-day?"

Captain Yap: "Lieut. New Boy, how many cadets are found deficient each year in tactics at West Point?"

Lieut. New Boy: "I never heard of any cadet being found deficient in tactics at West Point."

Captain Yap: "That is fine. The honor men of the class are doubtless the best theoretical and practical tacticians in their class, and so have the highest military rank in the Corps of Cadets no doubt?"

Lieut. New Boy: "No, sir. The best scholars are the honor men."

Captain Yap: "Do you mean that the best scholar at West Point is not necessarily the best man in military theory and practice?"

Lieut. New Boy: "Yes, sir; I mean that."

Captain Yap: "Well, Lieut. New Boy, that is what is the matter with the Army."

Major Sour Dough: "How so, Yap?"

Captain Yap: "West Point turns out second lieutenants. Their general scholarship test is not left open to any doubt. How about their military capacity test? Are you sure they can apply sound tactical principles to concrete cases?"

Major Sour Dough: "Look here, Yap; a cadet cannot go through West Point without knowing how to apply sound tactical principles to concrete cases."

Captain Yap: "If he is a good enough scholar to stand above twenty from the foot of his class he can do it like a mace."

Major Sour Dough: "How so?"

Captain Yap: "Above twenty you only need scholarship. The last twenty are short on scholarship and just have to use their tactical brains."

Major Sour Dough: "Suppose you illustrate?"

Captain Yap: "Take an immortal at West Point. If he has brains he soon finds out that the West Point game is too much for his mental absorber."

Major Sour Dough: "Well, about that time he gets found and fired."

Captain Yap: "Not the kind I have in mind. He just applies sound tactical principles to the concrete case of graduating."

Major Sour Dough: "Come again?"

Captain Yap: "He looks the situation over and decides to let things slide that won't help him graduate. He learns to discriminate between essentials and non-essentials. West Point won't have him unless he is a scholar and he can't have West Point unless he can think out a scholarship way adapted to his mental ability means. That is just making your acts fit conditions and that is the daddy of tactical principles."

Major Sour Dough: "Do you mean a cadet must be an immortal to be a practical tactician?"

Captain Yap: "No. Any cadet may be a tactician, but every cadet who is a sure enough immortal must be a practical tactician."

Col. Old Timer: "Captain Yap, you have not yet told us what is the matter with the Army."

Captain Yap: "Excuse me. Here it is; the Army arranges it so that all of its officers may be able to handle troops correctly in the presence of the enemy. It does not arrange it so that all of its officers must be able to handle the troops correctly in the presence of the enemy."

Li Hung came in just here and told Major Sour Dough that "Mrs. Dough, she say beat it to lunch pronto or I come for you sudden." This seemed to suggest something to the married ones, and the Club hot-footed.

TACK HAMMER, RECORDER.

AS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

"Foremost among those who are leading the Filipinos out of night into daylight," says the New York Sun, "is Frank McIntyre, brigadier general of the Army of the United States. The simple mention of the word Philippine brings a glow into his eyes. Though a soldier all his life, he is also a statesman. Likewise he has become a financier. The personal representative of the Filipino people and their government in Washington, he is working day in and day out for the creation of the Philippine nation. He was in the islands during the period of rough work, when some of the natives had to be tracked and then fought and shot, and so he came to his toil of construction with knowledge gained on the spot."

General McIntyre corrected the false impression that there are a large number of Japanese soldiers lying perdue in the islands watching to seize them on the first opportunity. There are very few Japanese in the Philippines. They have no desire to settle in the islands, and unlike the Chinese, have not established themselves except in a limited way in business or among the people.

The Filipinos, General McIntyre continued, are being taught everything that a self-supporting and self-dependant people should know. They are being taught how to fight in a civilized fashion. Moreover, they make good soldiers. By and by when there is a Philippine nation there will be a trained army to defend and if necessary to maintain the nation. The savage Moros, pirates once and pagans now, have become scouts and constables. No story in human history equals in some respects the great story that is now being gradually and patiently unfolded away off along the eastern edges of the China Sea.

"Are the Filipinos," said General McIntyre, repeating a question, "making headway toward the day when they will be competent to govern themselves? I answer instantly and without reservation that they are. Do you know that a military man is no longer Governor of the Moros? A civilian instead of a soldier now administers the affairs of their province. The Moros, formerly robbers of the sea and heathen warriors, are becoming good citizens and are sending their children to school. All the Regulars have been ordered out of the province. Only native soldiers remain."

The Filipinos completely control their municipal government. As they grow in knowledge they become ambitious to wear better clothing. The 10,000 troops in the islands would be somewhere so that their cost is not

chargeable, in General McIntyre's opinion, to the islands, and if we do not mix up the cost of the war with Spain and allow for the \$3,000,000 voted by Congress for the Filipinos whose crops had failed and whose draft animals had died, the net cost of the Filipinos would have been \$451,925. To offset has been the receipt of \$4,975,747 revenue of the islands.

ORIGIN OF "JOHN BROWN'S BODY."

The origin of the famous Civil War song of "John Brown's Body" is the theme of one of the most interesting war papers read before the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin, M.O.L.L.U.S., now appearing in book form. Lieut. James Howard Jenkins, who was adjutant of the 21st Wisconsin Infantry, U.S.V., tells how the song was born. He was a member of a male quartette that first sang it. These singers belonged to the Boston Light Infantry, a battalion of three companies, which in April, 1861, was sent to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. The list of national songs was then very limited. One night by the dim light of a tallow dip one of the soldiers, named Henry Hailgreen, wrote the verse about John Brown's body lying a-mouldering in the grave while his soul was marching on. The words were handed to James E. Greenleaf, who wrote out the score of an old camp meeting tune, "Say, brothers, will you meet us?" The quartette practiced it and the next evening sang it amid unbounded applause. A member of the quartette, singularly enough, was named John Brown, but the name in the song had nothing to do with his personality. Major Newton, commanding the battalion, suggested that the name John Brown be dropped from the song, as the public would think it was meant to glorify John Brown, of Harper's Ferry. He proposed to substitute the name of Colonel Ellsworth, of the Zouaves, who had been killed at Alexandria, Va., and two verses were added to work in the name of Ellsworth, but it was of no use. The John Brown words had "caught on." Increased popularity was given to the song when the 12th Massachusetts sang it when it marched down Broadway, New York, on its way to Virginia.

One of the verses of this immortal song really does belong to Brown of the quartette. On the day the knapsacks were issued the men received lessons in rolling and strapping their overcoats on top of the knapsacks. The sergeants of the regiment were called together into the casemates and fully instructed so that they could teach their men. Sergeant Brown came to his company with his knapsack strapped on his back. He was short and the knapsack very large and the boys began to chaff him. "Say, knapsack, where are you going with that man?" "Guess he won't tote that load very far when we reach the Potomac," etc., were some of the things said to him. This exasperated Brown who in his thin, high tenor voice shouted back, "John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back and his soul will march on as far as any of you." Brown was drowned while crossing the Shenandoah river near Front Royal, in June, 1862. In another paper, that by Lieut. D. Lloyd Jones, of the 16th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, on the battle of Shiloh, the claim is made that the first shot of the battle was fired by Company A, 16th Wisconsin. Thirty-seven papers have been published by the Commandery as Volume IV, in the series of these publications. The frontispiece is a very fine likeness of Capt. A. R. Houston, U.S.V., who for twenty-two years did faithful service as recorder of the Commandery.

A HIT AT CONGRESSIONAL METHODS.

SCENE: THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Congressman Blohard (*speaking*): "Mr. President, wan submarine and twelve soldiers—I have this from the census report compiled by my able and almost intelligent friend, the gentleman from East Hackensack—this is the extent of our defense."

Mr. Butterin: "Will the gentleman yield?"

Mr. Blohard: "No."

Mr. Butterin: "As I was saying when the gentleman interrupted me, how about battleships?"

Mr. Blohard: "Battleships, is it? Shure, there may be wan or two, but they're good for nawthin'."

Mr. Pinhead: "Mr. President, never was our army and navy in better condition. I have here a statistical inquiry of four hundred and forty-eight pages, which I will only read in part, leaving it to be printed in the *Record*, so that the country may know I ain't idle, and I find (page 41,144) that we have ten battleships of the first rank, eight of the second rank—"

Voice: "They're all rank."

Mr. Blohard: "And, Mr. President, that it not all. Our factories are working night and day to turn out ammunition which in two or three years from now—"

Mr. Butterin: "Did I understand the gentleman to say night and day?"

Mr. Pinhead: "Yes, sir, those were my words."

The President: "The hour of the gentleman from North Tammany Hall has expired."

Mr. Butterin: "Night and day!!! Did the house hear that? Night and day! My friends, what does that mean? If it means anything at all, it means that some of the workmen of this country, whom I am always proud to shake by the hand, are working more than eight hours a day. Labor that should be sacred is used for this base purpose. My friends, will we stand for it?"

Chorus of Members (*who realize vaguely that some one having mentioned the labor vote, it behooves them all not to get in wrong*): "Never!"—*Life*.

BRITISH, GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN NAVIES.

From the publishing house of J. F. Lehmann's Verlag, Munich, Bavaria, we have received two supplements to the war issue of Weyer's "Taschenbuch der Kriegsmarine 1914-15." The first (price fifty pfennig) shows the changes in the naval strength of Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Norway and Turkey by the action of Great Britain in taking over vessels under construction in England for those nations. This added nine ships to the British navy, which has also so far sped up its own construction as to finish three line ships already. In the spring of 1915 four more big ships will be completed. Numerous almost obsolete vessels have been fitted for service, and although Great Britain has lost some thirty ships so far her navy is yet stronger than at the outbreak of war. Of merchant vessels Great Britain is utilizing not less than ninety-seven big liners as auxiliary cruisers and transports. She has leased thirty-six ships for other military service, thirteen ships for hospital uses, and 550 small

vessels for various purposes. The second supplement (price one mark) gives the naval statistics of Germany and Austria according to official data at the outbreak of war. This matter, officially withheld from publication heretofore, is now released by the Admiralty. Tables show that Germany had 37 battleships of 11,000 to 25,800 tons; 8 coast cruisers of 4,150 tons; 16 armored cruisers, 11,000 to 26,000 tons; 36 small protected cruisers, 2,600 to 4,900 tons; 13 small unprotected cruisers, 1,600 tons. Austria had 16 battleships of 5,600 to 21,370 tons; 2 armored cruisers, 6,000 to 7,400 tons; 6 protected cruisers, 2,300 to 4,800 tons; 6 river gunboats, 300 to 500 tons. Of torpedo-boats, Germany has some 200, and her completed submarines are given as 28.

FRIENDLY UNION OF SAILORS' WIVES.

The Friendly Union of Sailors' Wives, of which Mrs. French E. Chadwick, wife of Rear Admiral Chadwick, U.S.N., is president, was organized in 1912 after a plan adapted from that of a similar organization in England and keeps in friendly touch with the English society. Lady Drury, secretary of the British Friendly Union, in a recent letter from London to Mrs. Chadwick says:

"I am so much obliged to you for your letter telling of the progress of your Friendly Union and of its excellent activities. I hope to have a meeting of the F.U. Central (Peace Time) Committee next month, when I shall read out your news. Our peace time work has been rather apt to get eclipsed during this pressure of war work; yet the two hang closely together, and we are sure that when the war is over the whole Union will find itself not only immensely enlarged, but in every way consolidated. Among other things, I think we have won over the much greater sympathy of the husbands, especially officers."

"The war work has been a big affair. When I tell you that at Portsmouth alone we have more than 20,000 wives registered on our list, and that apart from the normal ports and hospitals we have more than thirty emergency sick quarters to deal with, you will understand that it has only been possible to carry on the work by dint of many enthusiastic helpers in the various places. The London work has little to do with the hospitals; it consists chiefly in visiting relatives of men who have lost their lives and seeing that they are properly in touch with the various government and philanthropic agencies which help them."

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The officers of the Army Relief Society for the current year are as follows:

President, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city.

Vice-presidents: Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, 92 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. L. M. Maus, Governors Island.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Samuel E. Allen, Fort Hamilton, New York; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elmer O. Weld, 139 East Thirty-sixth street, New York.

Treasurer, Mr. Cornelius R. Agnew, 16 William street, New York; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, 62 East Fifty-fourth street, New York.

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REPUDIATES AVIATION BATTALION.

Aero Club of America, New York, Jan. 29, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am instructed by the governors of the Aero Club of America to inform you that the report which is occasionally circulated to the effect that the club is identified with the so-called "Provisional Aviation Battalion," or the "First Aviation Corps," is wholly without foundation.

Neither directly nor indirectly is this club connected with these organizations, or with any other which assumes military status without warrant of the regularly constituted authorities.

Furthermore, it should be stated that Mr. Mortimer Delano, who signs himself "Chief of Staff, of the First Aviation Corps," is neither a governor nor an officer of the club, nor a member of any of its committees.

We have been informed by members of the club that their names have been used in connection with the aforesaid organization without their consent.

AERO CLUB OF AMERICA,
H. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION.

House of Representatives U.S.,
Committee on Military Affairs,
Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I want to thank you for the generous terms in which you gave your readers an outline of my speech in the House Jan. 21 on the subject of Federal control of the Militia. Coming from the recognized professional journal of the two Services in this country, I appreciate your encouraging words very much.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANK L. GREENE.

In the arrest at Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 27, of Joseph Bruzenak, the authorities believe that they have caught either a spy of a foreign country detailed to destroy the big ammunition plant of the United Metallic Cartridge Company, or a fanatic. Bruzenak, who was apprehended by one of the guards detailed to watch the cartridge plant, is alleged to have admitted that he was about to set fire to the main building, in which more than 5,000 men and girls were employed. In his pockets were discovered a false mustache and whiskers. In answer to questions Bruzenak asserted that the freshly healed bullet wound found on his left thigh had been inflicted in a fight with the New York police at the subway station in Twenty-third street, in December, 1914.

Delegations of Indians that now visit Washington invariably call at the War Department to pay their respects to Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Chief of Staff. They may fail to go to the White House to call upon the Great White Father, but always ask to be shown to the War Department, and there wait patiently until their turn comes to be admitted to General Scott's room. One of the most interesting groups of Indian visitors that General Scott has had since assuming the duties of Chief of Staff included Ah-pea-tone (Wooden Lance), chief of the Kiowas, and Isseo (Plenty Fire Places), Kiowa chief, both from Oklahoma. This pair of Indians of the old type formed General Scott's acquaintance when he was a lieutenant fresh from West Point. It was largely through their influence that General Scott was able to keep the Kiowas at peace with their white neighbors during the ghost dances, when there were hostilities in all of the Indian countries extending from old Indian Territory up into British America. The friendship formed at that time between General Scott and the Indian chiefs has never been broken, and the Indians always went to General Scott with their troubles. Neither of the chiefs speaks much English. General Scott could have talked freely with them in their native dialect, but they preferred the sign language, and much to the entertainment of the officers and Congressional visitors at the Department the three sat for about an hour recounting their early experiences by motions of the hand.

"For the first time in history," says the San Diego (Cal.) Union, "naval orders, issued by the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, were flashed on Jan. 23 across the continent by radio from the Arlington station to the radio station at Point Loma. The orders, issued at the capital and made public by Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., port commandant, follow: Ensign E. W. Coil, detached Buffalo to Denver; Ensign J. H. Taylor, detached Denver to St. Louis; Ensign R. H. Hawkins, detached Albany to Chattanooga; Ensign C. J. Martin, detached Chattanooga to continue treatment naval hospital, Washington; Surg. J. C. Thompson to recruiting station, San Diego; Surg. F. E. McCullough, detached Naval Training Station, Newport, to Training Station, San Francisco; Asst. Paymr. William Gower, detached Raleigh to home, await orders; Asst. Paymr. J. G. Vantor, resignation accepted, to take effect March 15, 1915; Pay Clerk N. H. Abbey, ordered to duty Raleigh. Chief Electr. J. C. Bennett has made an enviable record since he assumed charge of the Point Loma radio station under the supervision of Commander Davis. Constant communication is not only maintained day and night with Washington, but also with ships and short stations from Sitka, Alaska, to Darien, Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii and with ships thousands of miles from San Diego en route to and from the Orient or Australia. The local station also is handling a large amount of commercial business in addition to a great volume of naval intelligence between Washington and ships and shore stations in the Pacific."

Senator Atlee Pomerene has written a letter setting forth his position on the Hitchcock bill (S. 6688), prohibiting the selling of arms and munitions of war to the belligerents in the European war. The Senator's letter is a statement of the views taken by some of the most prominent administration Democrats in the Senate and House. It is understood that it is written after a consultation with the Secretary of State. "Any movements," says the Senator in this letter, "that we may make now to favor one belligerent will necessarily prejudice other belligerents, and would in fact be a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of neutrality. If conditions were reversed, and Germany and Austria had control of the seas, America would not be justified in preventing her citizens from selling arms and munitions of war to them. To be neutral in fact we must maintain the status quo as it existed at the beginning of the war. The sale of arms and munitions of war to any belligerent is not a violation of international law. Not one of the nations involved has made any protest whatever to this Government against the sale of arms and munitions of war to other belligerents, because they all recognize it to be in entire harmony with the spirit of neutrality as heretofore recognized by the nations of the world."

One of the most extraordinary combinations of false statements and mistaken inferences we have yet seen is found in a circular issued by an association of fifty-four gentlemen in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, only four of whom, a judge, a Congressman, a lawyer and an electric engineer, appear to have any reputation that goes beyond their locality, if we may judge from the records of "Who's Who in America." It imposes the whole responsibility for war upon the mythical "Armament Ring," discourages preparation for war, substituting for it a wholly Utopian scheme of a League of Nations with "a powerful exchequer to be known as The Hague Treasury," settling all disputed questions by diplomacy or a reference to The Hague Court, enforcing its decrees by a combination of heavily armed nations, whose expenses, it would appear, are to be charged to the guaranty fund. It does not appear who is responsible for this wonderful scheme endorsed by the fifty-four wise men of Niagara Falls. Whoever he is, he must be a native of Sir Thomas Moore's fabled island of Utopia. But the natives of even that blessed land had some regard for facts. Though the fifty-four are known as "The Niagara Peace Society," the result of their efforts as far as successful would be to greatly increase the danger of war.

The U.S. Navy Department received a despatch Feb. 4 from the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet stating it is reported that the Japanese cruiser Asama went ashore on the rocks near San Bartolome Bay, Lower California, and it is possible that the vessel may be a total loss. Secretary Daniels immediately directed Admiral Howard to send a vessel to investigate the reported loss of the Japanese cruiser and to render all practicable assistance. San Bartolome Bay is about 315 miles south of San Diego, on the west coast of Lower California. The Asama was an old vessel built in 1898. She was 442 feet over all, with a beam of 67 feet, and on her trial had made twenty-three knots. Her greatest speed during the war with Russia, in which she played a prominent part, was nineteen knots. She was armored

amidships with 7-inch Harvey nickel steel. She was built in Elswick, England, and carried four 8-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns and twelve 3-inch guns, four torpedo tubes below the water and one above. Her complement was 500 officers and men.

In the N.Y. Tribune Sunday Supplement Jan. 10 Capt. William Marmaduke Price gives an account of a famous duel, Sept. 6, 1863, in the introduction of which he says of the combatants: "One was Gen. L. M. Walker, of Tennessee, and the other Gen. John S. Marmaduke, afterward Governor of Missouri, on whose staff I served. So far as I have been able to learn, this duel, which resulted fatally for General Walker, was the only duel ever fought between two graduates of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. The affair was a tragedy of the Gray, and a tragedy in gray. It took place between daybreak and sunrise of Sept. 6, in a woodland glade on the farm of Godfrey Lefevre, seven miles below Little Rock, and the faces of the nine men present were good matches for their uniforms. There was one grayer of countenance than all the rest—the negro boy who held the ambulance horses." In the criticising of the action at the battle of Helena, July 4, 1863, of General Walker, who was his superior officer, Marmaduke used language which Walker interpreted as accusing him of cowardice on the field of battle. As Marmaduke declined to explain his language in any contrary sense and refused an apology, he was called to the field, with a result fatal to Walker. Lucius M. Walker was promoted in the Army as second lieutenant of Dragoons on his graduation, July 1, 1850, and after a service of less than two years resigned and entered in the Confederate Service later on. In Cullum's Register it is simply recorded that he "died Sept. 19, 1863, at Little Rock, Ark., aged thirty-four." Marmaduke, who was graduated seven years later as brevet second lieutenant of Infantry, July 1, 1857, died Dec. 28, 1887, at Jefferson City, Mo., aged fifty-five.

Students of eugenics should take into account the fact that up to the present time the loss of life in a generation caused by war has been but a small percentage of the violent deaths resulting from other causes and that men of the fighting age have been the chief victims of the disasters of peace. Statistics showing this have been presented in our columns from time to time. The battle casualties of our Civil War numbered 110,070. This is an average of 27,518 a year for the four years. Ida Tarbell in an article in the American Magazine estimates that there are approximately 25,000 fatal industrial accidents per annum in the United States and 300,000 serious injuries (the percentage of accidents to fatalities being in this case as one to twelve, when in the Civil War the killed were forty per cent. of the wounded, the total wounded, not mortally, being 275,175). On the basis of Miss Tarbell's calculation of the annual number of industrial casualties, allowing thirty years for a generation, we have a showing of 750,000 deaths in a generation and 9,000,000 injured, not fatal, for a generation. Adding those killed in battle we have a total of 860,070. Of these only thirteen per cent. were killed in battle, while those wounded in war number only three per cent. of the total wounded by accident and in war. It is to be remembered that there are many violent deaths other than those included in the calculations of Miss Tarbell, so that the percentage of war casualties to total casualties in a generation would be still further reduced if we had more complete statistics. Taking the same proportion for the nations now engaged in war, having an aggregate population some four times that of the United States, would mean a loss of 3,000,000 killed by accident and 36,000,000 wounded in a generation of thirty years.

Under the title of "The German War Book," Prof. J. H. Morgan, of England, has provided a literal translation of the handbook on the usages of war on land, issued by the General Staff of the German army. There are certain contradictions in this work, as summarized in the London Times, which are worth pointing out. The German handbook is there quoted as saying this: "International law is in no way opposed to the exploitation of the crimes of third parties (assassination, incendiarism, robbery and the like) to the prejudice of the enemy." * * * The necessary aim of war gives the belligerent the right and imposes upon him according to circumstances, the duty not to let slip the important, it may be the decisive, advantages to be gained by such means." This, the Times reviewer holds, is "a glaring instance of the method of arguing that everything is permissible that is not expressly forbidden," yet, in the next sentence or so, the reviewer, in commenting on the chapters dealing with usages of war in enemy territory, says that they contain such admirable statements as that "there can exist no right to the appropriation of property" and that "the carrying off of money, watches, rings, trinkets or other objects of value is to be regarded as criminal robbery and to be punished accordingly." Evidently here the handbook does not argue that everything is permissible. While questioning the sincerity neither of the translator nor the reviewer it is open to doubt whether such a German book in the hands of a belligerent nation is likely to get the unbiased treatment it deserves in a time of great excitement like the present.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 5 took up the Army Appropriation bill. For six days the sub-committee has been going over the bill, but by the discussion on Feb. 5 it is evident that the whole committee will insist upon passing upon every paragraph. Senator Chamberlain will make an effort to have the bill for the revision of the Articles of War attached to the Army Appropriation bill when it is reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. A year or so ago this bill was carefully considered by the Senate Committee, was reported and passed by the Senate. Since that time the bill has been quietly slumbering in the House Committee on Military Affairs. Just why the House Committee has not taken up the measure is difficult to understand. While the bill would not increase the cost of maintaining the Army, it would bring about an important reform in court-martial proceedings and in the relations between officers and enlisted men. Some of the provisions of the bill legalize the policy of the War Department in dealing with enlisted men who have committed offenses against the military law. Not the least of these are the provisions which refer to the discipli-

plinary barracks where enlisted men convicted of military offenses are being reformed and turned back into the Army instead of out into civil life as common criminals.

Provisional President Garza and his government left Mexico City Jan. 27 for Cuernavaca, to establish a new seat of government. General Villa, instead of being shot dead on Jan. 30, as was reported on so-called "reliable authority," is very much alive, for on Feb. 4 he announced from Aguascalientes that he had assumed the Presidency of Mexico. This action was taken because of interrupted communication between the northern divisions and the forces operating in the southern portion of Mexico. He also announced that he had created three politico-administrative departments: Foreign and Justice being in charge of Lic. Miguel Diaz Lombardo; State and Communications, Gen. Dr. Luis de la Garza Cardenas; Treasury and Fomento, Lic. Francisco Escudero. General Santibanez, a Zapata adherent, who some time ago deserted from the Carranza ranks, put to death Gen. Jesus Carranza, his son Abelardo and Ignacio Peraldi, a member of his staff, according to a telegram received Feb. 1 by Mrs. Jesus Carranza, who sought refuge at Laredo, Texas.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided on Jan. 29 that the state of New York cannot collect a transfer tax on the estate of Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., who died on April 11, 1912, because at the time of his death General Grant had made arrangements to buy a house in Washington, D.C., at a cost of \$21,000 and was not a resident of New York state. The court upheld a ruling of Surrogate Fowler of New York, who had decided that although General Grant was at one time a resident of New York city—when he was Police Commissioner—he ceased to be a resident of the state when he re-entered the Army at the time of the Spanish-American War, and that when he went to Governors Island as commander of the Department of the East he was thereafter actually living in Federal territory. General Grant left an estate of about \$100,000.

Of Secretary Garrison's letter, published elsewhere, the New York Times says: "It is right to the point, and it is well that it should be published. The Secretary of War has worked faithfully in the interests of the country to have the inadequate mobile army increased to the statutory limit, new officers appointed where they are greatly needed, and the coast artillery strengthened. His plans have had the approval of the best judges of the Army's needs. It is reported now that Senator Chamberlain has abandoned his support of them. The nation has not. Of that fact, strongly attested every day, the majority in Congress will presently be made aware. Mr. Garrison has not dealt with theories but with the plainest of plain facts. The Garrison amendments should be incorporated with the Army Appropriation bills."

The German government on Feb. 4, 1915, notified the United States that the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, are declared a war zone from and after Feb. 18, 1915. The notification also said, in part: "Every enemy merchant ship found in this war zone will be destroyed, even if it is impossible to avert dangers which threaten the crew and passengers. Neutral ships in the war zone are in danger, and in view of the hazards of naval warfare it cannot always be avoided that attacks meant for enemy ships endanger neutral ships. Shipping northward, around the Shetland Islands in the eastern basin of the North Sea, and in a strip of at least thirty nautical miles in breadth along the Dutch coast is endangered."

An audience which filled Carnegie Hall, on the night of Feb. 3, heard Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War; Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, and John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, argue for an adequate system of national defense. It was one of the regular meetings of the Civic Forum, under the auspices of which the meeting was held. Mr. Stimson presided and after Robert Erskine Ely had announced that Secretary of War Garrison could not be present, Mr. Stimson is an address declared that the reason there is so much agitation for military preparedness now is that the people are thinking about it. Mr. Breckinridge pointed out the difference of the military resources of the United States and its military strength.

Pvt. W. D. Warrick, Co. G, 16th U.S. Inf., was shot and killed on border duty Jan. 29, 1915, at El Paso, Texas. He was lying on a cot in his tent when a bullet from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande pierced his heart. His home was in Connorsville, North Carolina. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., was notified Feb. 2 that the armory of the New Mexico National Guard at Silver City, N.M., was broken into some time between Jan. 30 and Feb. 1 and the arms and ammunition stolen. The message states that Mexicans are known to have robbed the place, and it is believed the arms and ammunition are being taken to Mexico.

One of the most interesting parts of the cargo of the transport Thomas, which left San Francisco on Feb. 5, was thirty or forty tons of provisions for the German colony at Guam. The colony is composed largely of the officers and crew of German warships that are interned at Guam. As there is only a small colony of white people at Guam, it is imagined that the increase in its population by the enforced stay of the Germans has created a shortage of provisions. The Thomas is due to arrive at Guam on Feb. 26.

Two battalions of the fleet marines were transferred to the Montana for the San Domingo expedition. The force is in command of Lieut. Col. Ben H. Fuller, U.S. M.C., and the battalion commanders are Majors George C. Reid and C. B. Hatch.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., has been ordered to command the Southern Department on Feb. 15, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He relieves Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss from command.

The transport Sherman arrived at Manila Feb. 3 with thirty officers and 1,033 casuals.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th U.S. Inf., who has been on leave, retires on Feb. 6, 1915, on his own application. He is the senior colonel of Infantry, and we noted his record several weeks since. His retirement promotes Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, 23d Inf.

Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, 4th U.S. Inf., will retire from active service May 29, 1915, on his own application, after more than thirty-nine years' service. He has been granted leave to the date of his retirement.

Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, 23d U.S. Inf., promoted colonel Feb. 7, 1915, by the retirement of Cornman on Feb. 6, is a holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded for gallantry in action, and is also a graduate of the Army War College, class of 1907, and a well known officer of the Army. He is a son of the late Capt. William N. Sage, 11th U.S. Inf., and was born in New York April 6, 1859. He entered the U.S. Military Academy as a cadet in July, 1877, and was graduated in June, 1882, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 23d Infantry, in January, 1891; captain, 14th Infantry, in April, 1898, and was transferred to the 23d Infantry the following November. He was promoted major, 7th Infantry, in March, 1906; was detailed adjutant general in May, 1907; was assigned to the 11th Infantry in May, 1911, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 30th Infantry, in June, 1911. Colonel Sage was placed on the unassigned list in March, 1913, and was detailed for a tour of duty with the New York National Guard as an inspector-instructor, where he performed good work. He was assigned to the 23d Infantry in 1914, after his tour of service with the New York National Guard had expired, and went on duty with his command on the Texas border. Among other services Colonel Sage performed his first duty after graduation on the frontier at Fort Keogh, Mont., also serving later at the cantonment, Bad Lands, Dak., Fort Totten, Dak., and Forts McIntosh and Sam Houston, Texas, up to August, 1892. He served on college duty at the Central University of Kentucky and then at various posts in Texas and New Orleans, departing for the Philippines in the summer of 1898. He was quartermaster of the transport Indiana during its voyage to the Philippines in June and July, 1898. He was aid to General Owenshine in the Philippines; served as A.A.G., 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Corps, and also with his regiment in the Philippines. It was while on duty in the Philippines that he received the Medal of Honor for gallantry in an action at Zapote River, June 13, 1899. He was at that time serving as a captain in the 23d Infantry and volunteered to hold an advance position against the enemy at Zapote River, Luzon. With nine men he held this position under a galling fire from the enemy, which was estimated to be 1,000 strong. Colonel Sage during this action as soon as one of his men became wounded grabbed the man's rifle and ammunition and took active part in the defense of the position, and being a skilled marksman he managed to kill five of the enemy besides wounding a number of others. The little detachment under Col. Sage eventually rejoined the remainder of the company in safety. Among subsequent duties he was at Jolo Jolo, in the Philippines; served as regimental adjutant, 23d Infantry; was adjutant general, 3d District, Mindanao; was on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, and was on duty at Malabang, in the Philippine Islands, in 1903. He also served on recruiting duty and at Fort Slocum and other posts in the East and West, and in Washington. He was A.A.G., Department of the Columbia. Lieut. William H. Sage, Jr., Corps of Engrs., is a son of Colonel Sage.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Lee H. Stewart, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Tyler were married at Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 15, 1915.

A beautiful wedding was solemnized at Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Texas, Jan. 27, 1915, when Miss Marguerite Stevens Van Vliet, daughter of Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, 4th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Van Vliet, and Lieut. Robert L. Spragins, 19th U.S. Inf., were married, Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, 4th Inf., officiating. It was the first Army wedding celebrated in the ivory and gold ballroom of the hotel. The ballroom was given an elaborate setting of palms, ferns and smilax and Easter lilies. These backed the south bay window, which formed an improvised altar, the background of which was three large silk flags, the United States, 4th Infantry and 19th Infantry. The 4th Infantry band played the music. Miss Adelaide Lewis, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edward M. Lewis, entered with Lieut. James F. Byrom, 19th Inf. Immediately following came Miss Olive Willis, of Montgomery, Texas, and Lieut. Roy M. Smyth, 4th Inf. Miss Jessie Crocker, maid of honor, entered alone. The maid of honor and bridesmaids were gowned alike in dainty pink taffeta full skirts in scallop effect, over white Chantilly lace flounces, with a touch of black velvet. Black velvet picture hats lined with rose pink silk crepe and ornamented with pink roses and black velvet streamers were worn, and arm clusters of pink Killarney roses carried. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore robes of exquisite white charmeuse with overdress of tulle and drapery of scalloped tulle lace finished in seed pearls. The long square court train was of white tulle edged with white satin border, to the right end of which was a bow knot of white satin ribbon and cluster of orange blossoms. The long white illusion veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms and band of seed pearls. The bridal bouquet was of bride roses, lilies of the valley and fern in arm cluster effect, tied with white satin and maline streamers. The bridal party formed an aisle through which the bride and her father passed. The best man was Lieut. Charles A. King, Jr., 26th Inf. Lieut. Leonard T. Gerow, 19th Inf., was usher. Lieut. and Mrs. Spragins left the altar passing beneath an arch formed by the crossed swords of the officers, and formed the receiving line with the attendants, parents of the bride and groom and the ladies of the 4th Infantry. Witnesses Charles G. French, John F. Chenoweth, Samuel W. Noyes, George B. Sharon and Mrs. G. Maury Craile, of the 11th Infantry. The bride's table was elaborately decorated with flags. The white-iced bride's cake held a white wedding bell with "4-19" in silver. This the bride cut with the groom's sword, the emblems of luck being found as follows: Miss Willis, the ring; Lieutenant Smyth, the thimble; Miss Crocker, the service button; Lieutenant Gerow, the wishbone. The place cards were miniature kewpies for the gentlemen and brides for the young ladies. The bride's bouquet was caught by Miss Adelaide Lewis. Lieut. and Mrs. Spragins left for Huntsville, Ala., to visit the groom's parents. The bride's traveling costume was of tan

duvetyne and beaver, with chic spring hat of Milan and crepe de Chine, with wreath of French flowers. The wedding gifts were very handsome. A large silver tray with 4th U.S. Infantry crest, a silver sherbert service from the 19th Infantry, a chest of silver from the bride's parents, a chest of silver from the groom's company, and a check from the groom's parents. About 250 guests attended the event, including Gens. J. Franklin Bell and George Bell, Jr., and the officers and ladies of the 4th and 19th Infantry and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peyton, of Washington, D.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eva, to Lieut. John Stephen Sullivan, Inf., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in May.

The bachelors' mess at Fort Ontario, N.Y., Saturday afternoon, Jan. 30, was the scene of a charming but informal tea, given by the bachelors to the officers and ladies of the garrison. The surprise of the afternoon came when Lieut. H. R. W. Herwig, in a very appropriate manner announced the engagement of Lieut. Marion Ogilvie French, 3d U.S. Inf., to Miss Eleanor Johnson, of Oswego, N.Y. Miss Johnson is now visiting in Norfolk, Va. The marriage will be a spring event.

Lieut. George Le Roy Brown, Jr., 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Genevieve Sharron were married at St. Peter's Catholic Church, Plattsburg, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1915, at half-past eight, and a reception and dance were given at the Witherell Hotel Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sharron to all the officers and ladies of the post and a large number of friends in Plattsburg. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown leave for Panama soon.

The wedding of Lieut. Charles S. McReynolds, U.S. M.C., and Miss Nettie Isom, of Kennelworth, Ill., took place quietly at St. Peter's Chapel, Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 27, the Rev. Dr. D. A. Mobley, of the Presbyterian Church of Vallejo, officiating. The bride, who had journeyed from her Illinois home for the ceremony, accompanied by her grandmother, Mrs. Chittendon, and sister, was attended by the latter, while Ensign H. G. Gates, U.S.N., stood with the groom during the reading of the ceremony. About twenty relatives and close friends were present, among these being a sister of the groom, Mrs. Vaughn, who, like the bride's relatives, had crossed the continent to witness the marriage. Lieut. and Mrs. McReynolds left immediately after the ceremony for a three weeks' wedding trip.

The marriage of Lieut. Alexander D. Surles, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Anne Lee Gaines, of El Paso, announced last week, has been set for Feb. 27. The wedding, which will be an elaborate social affair, will take place at the First Presbyterian Church in El Paso. A number of social events are being given by friends of the young people, the bachelor officers of the bridegroom's squadron entertaining in their honor Jan. 30 with a tea dance at the Country Club.

Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott announce the engagement of their sister, Elizabeth Niobe Mercur, daughter of the late Col. and Mrs. James Mercur, to Frederick Alexander Balch, son of the late George W. and Mrs. Balch, of Detroit, Mich.

An announcement which came as a complete surprise to all their friends was that of the marriage of Ensign Heister Hoogewerff, U.S.N., and Miss Enid Wardlaw. The marriage was quietly solemnized in Cristobal, Canal Zone, Jan. 26, 1915, before Judge J. W. Thompson, of the U.S. District Court. The only persons present were Mrs. Benjamin L. Jacobson, of Cristobal, and Ensigns M. D. Gilmore and A. E. Montgomery, U.S.N., shipmates of the groom. Miss Wardlaw, who is one of the most popular young ladies of the Zone, is a native of Mobile, Ala. Her father has been connected with the Panama Railroad and the canal for a number of years. Ensign Hoogewerff is the son of Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Hoogewerff, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., where Captain Hoogewerff is Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory. Ensign Hoogewerff is at present attached to the U.S.S. Tacoma, now at Cristobal, Canal Zone.

RECENT DEATHS.

"The announcement of the sudden death on Jan. 24, 1915, of Virginia Woodruff King, widow of Col. William R. King, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at her home in Denver, Colo., writes a correspondent, 'has brought sadness to many in Army circles, where she was widely known and truly loved and appreciated. She leaves six daughters and eighteen grandchildren who mourn her loss, also one sister, Mrs. George W. Dix, of New Brighton, N.Y., and a brother, Edward L. Woodruff, of Detroit, Mich. Five of her daughters were with or near her in Denver, Mrs. Hale, wife of Gen. Irving Hale; Mrs. Hardin, wife of Major Charles B. Hardin; Mrs. McGregor, widow of Capt. Robert McGregor; Mrs. Raymond, widow of Capt. John C. Raymond, and Miss Gertrude King. Her other daughter, Mrs. Raymond, wife of Major Robert R. Raymond, now stationed in Los Angeles, Cal., had a happy visit from her mother in November. Mrs. King was the daughter of Gen. Israel Carle Woodruff, of the Corps of Engrs., and sister of the late Gen. Carle Woodruff and the late Capt. T. M. Woodruff. She was born at Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1845, and was married Aug. 30, 1866. She was an ideal Army wife and mother. Her sweet, bright ways, her loving and capable devotion to her family, her fortitude, faith and loyalty ever made her home one of 'the dearest spots on earth.' Her ancestors came over in the Mayflower, and she could have been a member of the Mayflower Society. She was chaplain of the Colorado Chapter, D.A.R., of Denver, also chaplain of the State Society of the U.S. Daughters of 1812 of Colorado. Funeral services were held on Jan. 26 at St. Barnabas's Church, of which she was a devout and active member. Many floral tokens of love and sorrow filled the chancel. Among them was a cross of white carnations tied with blue and gray ribbons, the colors of the Daughters of 1812. Over the coffin was draped a handsome silk flag from the Colorado Chapter, D.A.R. She rests by the side of her husband at Silver Mount Cemetery, Staten Island, N.Y. All who knew her loved her, and with her children and grandchildren 'rise up and call her blessed.'"

On the early morning of Jan. 19, 1915, the remains of Lieut. George McClellan Chase were lovingly laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at West Point, N.Y. Gen. and Mrs. G. F. Chase and the Misses Chase, Lieutenant Chase's wife, also Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Chase's mother, were present at the ceremony, after which the entire family, including Lieutenant Chase's two little sons, left for Washington, D.C.

The friends of Lieut. and Mrs. DeWitt C. T. Grubbs, 6th U.S. Inf., will learn with regret of the sudden death of Mrs. Laura M. Cronkite, Mrs. Grubbs's mother. Mrs. Cronkite died of heart disease at her home in Missoula,

Mont., Dec. 28, 1914. For a number of months she had been failing in health, but shortly before her death seemed to rally for a short time. The end came suddenly with only her daughter at the bedside. In addition to Mrs. Grubbs, Mrs. Cronkite is survived by two sons, Frank Cronkite, a business man of Cleveland, Ohio, and George Sea and was active in the naval engagements in those waters until the end of the Crimean war. When the Chinese war in 1857 broke out he was sent to the Chinese station, and was transferred to the Indian station at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. He served with the naval brigade until the end of 1859, and was promoted by Council and received the thanks of both the houses of Parliament. Rear Admiral Montagu was then attached to the Mediterranean and West Indian stations. He was retired in 1886 as a rear admiral. During his service he had received six medals, a star and two clasps for merit and the campaigns in which he took part. He was the author of several naval books, the best known of which are "A Middy's Recollections from 1853-60" and his final book, "Reminiscences," published in 1910. In 1867 he married Lady Agneta Yorke, a daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke, and had three daughters and one son.

Major Gen. Sir Luke O'Connor, British army, who rose from the ranks after winning the Victoria Cross at Alma, in the Crimean war, died Feb. 2. He was born in 1832 and was a private in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1849, a sergeant in 1850 and a major general in 1887. He served in the Crimean war and was present at the relief of Lucknow in the Indian mutiny.

Mr. Joseph Blanchard Ames, father of Mrs. Byrd, wife of Ensign Richard Evelyn Byrd, Jr., U.S.N., died at Winchester, Va., Jan. 24, 1915.

Mrs. Harriet C. Copley died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 24, 1915, at two p.m. Mrs. Copley was the mother of Mr. J. McKenny Barry and Mrs. Huntington, wife of Capt. P. W. Huntington, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Victor A. Montagu, British navy, died Jan. 31, 1915. He was in his seventy-fourth year and was the second son of the seventh Earl of Sandwich. He had a distinguished career in the navy, which he joined in 1853. In 1855 he was sent to the Black L. Cronkite, of Memphis, Tenn., who is a director of the Memphis Cotton Exchange and a member of the firm of Stewart, Gwynn and Company of that city. Mrs. Cronkite was the widow of Capt. Francisco M. Cronkite, who served the Union during the Civil War as an officer in one of the New York Infantry regiments.

Mrs. I. N. Rainey, mother of Mrs. Ryden, wife of Naval Constr. Lt. W. Ryden, U.S.N., died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1915.

The Rev. Dr. Gemont Graves, formerly of Burlington, Vt., died on Jan. 26, 1915, at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. L. Temple, at Washington, D.C. Dr. Graves was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1827, and was prominent as a minister of the Episcopal Church in Vermont for more than fifty years. He graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1849, and from the General Theological Seminary in New York. He was buried in the Graves family plot in Rutland, Vt. Dr. Graves is survived by six children, among whom are Mrs. Lincoln C. Andrews, wife of Captain Andrews, U.S. Cav., and Harmon S. Graves, a lawyer in New York, formerly and for many years football coach at West Point.

Mrs. Jane Henry Meredith Van Zandt, widow of Capt. Nicholas H. Van Zandt, U.S.N., died at Arundel-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1, 1915, aged eighty-five years. Mrs. Van Zandt was a near relative of Patrick Henry and a cousin of Dolly Madison. The remains were interred at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Mariana Stoughton Robinson, widow of Chief Justice John M. Robinson, of Maryland, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1915, at the age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Robinson is survived by one son, Capt. Ralph Robinson, a commander of the Maryland Naval Militia, and five daughters—Mrs. A. M. Hance, of Philadelphia, at whose home she died; Mrs. Francis I. Gowen, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Edward M. McIlvain, of New York; Mrs. Edward Lloyd, wife of Commodore Lloyd, U.S.N., and Mrs. William F. Fullam, wife of Rear Admiral Fullam, U.S.N. The remains of Mrs. Robinson were interred in St. Anne's Cemetery, Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Fullam and Mrs. Robinson were present at their mother's death. The active pallbearers were three grandsons, Edward Lloyd, Edward McIlvain and James Gowen, and Lieutenant Cohen, Lieutenant Symington and Lieutenant Edwards, U.S.N. Among the honorary pallbearers were Mr. Daniel R. Randall, of Annapolis; Mr. Howard Lloyd, of Baltimore; Capt. H. S. Knapp, U.S.N.; Mr. Peter Hagner Magruder, secretary of the Naval Academy; Mr. Kemp Duvall, of Washington; Prof. Paul H. Dashiell, U.S.N.; Mr. W. Frazier Harrison, of Philadelphia; Mr. Aldgate Duer, Baltimore; Mr. Austin Ledyard Sands. The services were conducted by Rev. Joseph P. Macomas, pastor of St. Anne's, and Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N.

The U.S.S. Tennessee, which for several weeks has been engaged in the charitable mission of taking refugees from Asia Minor to Egypt, has up to Jan. 30 landed 9,000 Syrian refugees at Alexandria. Four thousand of the refugees at Alexandria are reported destitute. At least two-thirds of them are of Russian nationality. The local government is dealing temporarily with the problem of housing, clothing and feeding these persons. Nevertheless, a dispatch says, the children are scantily clad and further relief measures are needed.

Four teams of fencers engaged in a contest at the New York Athletic Club, New York city, for the senior saber championship, on Feb. 1, and the contests were very close. In the preliminary round the New York A.C. trio defeated the men from the New York Turn Verein, and the Fencers' Club were defeated by the Officers' Club of West Point. The winners then met in the final. The West Point officers got into the final through the good work of Lieut. Oscar N. Sohlberg, Corps of Engrs., who had been beaten in both of his previous bouts in the preliminary. In the last contest he had five touches scored against him while he had made only one, but he made a fine rally and came out on top by 7 to 6. In the final round against the New York A.C., it devolved on Lieutenant Sohlberg to win for the officers when he met A. G. Anderson. At this stage each side had won four bouts, and once again the lieutenant was to be the one to lead the army men to victory. This time, however, Lieutenant Sohlberg was not up to his previous form, and he was beaten by seven touches to two. Mr. Anderson gained his victory by scoring on three ripostes, thus getting two points for each of them. When the

two final teams met the New York A.C. had scored 49 points to 47 on touches and the two were even on bouts won, and the New York A.C. finally won by 5 to 4. The other officers from West Point who took part in the fencing were Lieuts. Oliver A. Dickinson, 1st Inf.; and Daniel D. Pullen, Corps of Engrs.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Ensign Walter A. Edwards, U.S.N., has arrived in Washington to take his examinations for promotion.

The birth of a daughter, Evelin Merl, to the wife of Lieut. Merl P. Schillerstrom, 8th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., Dec. 20, 1914, is announced.

Mrs. J. M. Burroughs is at the McAlpin Hotel, New York city.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Horatio G. Gillmor have taken the residence 1720 N street, Washington.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison has been spending the past week visiting in New York.

Mrs. Clyde Gray West on Jan. 30 and Feb. 3 entertained a party at the Jardin de Danse, Washington.

A son, Earl Carpenter, was born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Earl G. Paules, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Lieut. William F. Amsden, U.S.N., left the Naval Training Station at Newport last week to report for duty with the Asiatic Fleet.

Mrs. Adam Kramer, widow of Major Adam Kramer, 6th U.S. Cav., is located at 129 Western avenue, North, St. Paul, Minn.

Donald Murphy, the nineteen-year-old son of A. M. Murphy, a Pasadena millionaire, has enlisted for three years' service in the U.S. Navy.

A son, Theodore Graham Lewton, jr., was born to 1st Lieut. of Engrs. T. G. Lewton, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Lewton at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 25, 1914.

An absolute divorce was granted at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1, 1915, to Lieut. James E. Abbott, 6th U.S. Cav., from Carolina Smith Abbott.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin were hosts at a supper at their K street residence in Washington on Jan. 31 in honor of Mrs. George H. Jamieson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Hartigan, who have recently arrived in Washington, have taken an apartment at the Allwyn, Columbia road. Lieutenant Hartigan is attached to the U.S.S. Dolphin.

Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, wife of Major General Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Arthur Lee received the members and their guests at the Friday Evening Dancing Class held at the New Willard on Jan. 29.

Mrs. William L. Marshall, wife of Brigadier General Marshall, U.S.A., was hostess at a large luncheon in honor of Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison and Mrs. Josephus Daniels in Washington on Jan. 28.

Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Newell, 22d U.S. Inf., sailed Jan. 30 on the Korea for Peking, China, where Captain Newell will take up the duties of Military Attaché. Their address will be care of the American Legation.

Major and Mrs. Newt H. Hall, U.S.M.C., and small daughters have arrived at the Marine Barracks at Boston, where the Major is ordered for duty. Mrs. Hall's mother, Mrs. Harrington, widow of Gen. F. H. Harrington, U.S. M.C., is with them at the barracks.

Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., gave a delightful supper Jan. 31 for Col. and Mrs. J. R. Keane, Miss Martha Keane, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Billingslea, Capt. and Mrs. Allen J. Greer, Captain Beacham and Lieut. O. S. Hamilton.

Col. Robert M. Thompson was host at a stag dinner at his Sheridan Circle residence in Washington on Jan. 30. Among his guests were Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson and Capt. Edward E. Eberle.

Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty, wife of Colonel Rafferty, U.S.A., now stationed at Honolulu, was hostess at an elaborately appointed dinner in the state apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on Jan. 26. Covers were laid for sixteen guests. The table decorations consisted of pink Japanese lilies, with corsage bouquets of pink roses.

Among those entertaining at dinners at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Jan. 28, were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George H. Cameron and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William W. Harts. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Steele, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enochs were hosts at the monthly dinner given by the Army and Navy bachelors.

The Misses Breckinridge, daughters of Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., gave a delightful tea dance at the Fencing Club, Washington, on Jan. 30. Fencing contests took place between the team of the Philadelphia Fencers' Club and the Washington team. Mrs. Francis Nash, wife of Medical Director Nash, U.S.N.; Mrs. Matthew Scott and Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe presided at the tea table.

The Maryland Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will hold its annual banquet at the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, Md., Friday, Feb. 12, 1915. Ladies of companions are expected and will be especially welcome. Addresses by Rev. William J. Ennis, S.J., president of Loyola College, and others. War songs by Mr. David S. Roberts. Supper will be served at eight o'clock. Capt. John R. King, U.S.V., is commander, and Lieut. Joseph J. Janney, U.S.V., is recorder of the commandery.

Among those who attended the assembly ball given at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 29, were Miss Elizabeth Rush Porter, daughter of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., and Miss Caroline Nash, daughter of Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., both of Washington; Col. and Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, Paymr. James A. Bull, U.S.N.; Major and Mrs. Smedley D. Butler, Capt. John C. Beaumont, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Smyth, Lieut. Edward A. Ostermann, U.S. M.C., and Lieut. Randolph Coyle, U.S.M.C.

Capt. George F. Towle, of the 7th N.G.N.Y., has two sons serving with the French army on the battle line in France. They are Ellingwood Towle and Bartram Towle, and both are ex-members of the 7th Regiment. Ellingwood Towle has been wounded in the knee and was sent to a Paris hospital. William H. Waters, an ex-member of Company I of the 7th, is serving with the 13th Hussars of the French army, and Marshal Peabody, also of Company I of the 7th, is serving with the American Ambulance Corps, attached to the 1st Division of Belgian cavalry.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Johnson were registered at the Shoreham, Washington, last week.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe were dinner hosts in Washington on Jan. 29.

Mrs. Niblack, wife of Capt. Albert Niblack, U.S.N., is staying at the Highlands, Washington.

Pictures of the Misses Scriven, daughters of Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., appear in the Washington Post for Jan. 31.

Among those entertaining at dinners at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Jan. 30, were Capt. and Mrs. John Gibbons, U.S.N., and Major and Mrs. Edgar Russell, U.S.A.

Miss Sophie Bispham, of Philadelphia, will be the house guest of Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason, in Washington, D.C., during the coming week.

Mrs. William Drummond Page and her daughter, Miss Silvia Page, who have been visiting Mrs. Theodor Porter, wife of Commodore T. Porter, U.S.N., have returned to New York.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield, wife of Capt. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Omberg, Caruthers Court, Memphis, Tenn., where she will remain until the last of February.

Among those entertaining at dinner at Chevy Chase on Feb. 3 were Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell, who gave a dinner of sixteen covers for Miss Mary Jennings, of Rochester, N.Y., who is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Kingman.

Mrs. William N. Richardson, jr., on Feb. 2 gave a large tea in Washington, assisted by Mrs. Rexford M. Smith, Mrs. James Orme, the Misses La Follette, Miss Isabel Murphy, Miss Adams and Mrs. Francis Miner and Mrs. Thomas G. Forney.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., at a banquet of the New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at Delmonico's, New York city, Feb. 3, gave an interesting talk on "Personal Cruising Experiences Immediately After the War."

The ball given in the big ballroom of the U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 4, for the benefit of the Navy Relief, and of which Mrs. Alexander Sharp was chairman, was a brilliant affair and netted a tidy sum for this worthy cause.

Among recent visitors at the Hotel Astor were Brig. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Capt. C. H. Miller and J. R. Lindsey, Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Goethals, Lieuts. Joseph F. Cottrell and W. K. Richards, U.S.A.; Chief Engr. James H. Chasmar and Lieut. H. H. Norton, U.S.N.

The twenty-third commemoration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Feb. 12, 1915. The orator of the evening will be Rev. William A. Quayle, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels was hostess at a luncheon of seventy-five covers at "Single Oak," near Washington, on Feb. 1. The guests were seated at small tables, which were decorated with spring blossoms. The band of the U.S.S. Dolphin rendered a delightful program during luncheon.

Mrs. George M. Sternberg, wife of Major General Sternberg, U.S.A., was "at home" for the last time this season in Washington on Jan. 30, when she was assisted by Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. Butler D. Price, Mrs. Calvin De Witt, Mrs. Robert M. Blanchard, Miss Sallie Oven-shine and Miss Dorothy Wyeth.

Mrs. Florence Earl Lounsbury, widow of Lieut. Robert Lee Lounsbury, was one of a party of six, guests of Miss Mabel S. Vickery, at the annual banquet of the Chicago branch of the Geographical Society on Jan. 23. The banquet was held at the Congress Hotel, and Colonel Goethals was the speaker of the evening. He gave a vivid description of the great work of building the canal.

Mrs. Harold P. Parmelee, wife of Ensign Parmelee, U.S.N., who is spending the winter with her parents, Representative and Mrs. Robert Lee Henry, in Washington, was hostess at a luncheon in honor of Miss Jane Gregory, daughter of the Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory, on Jan. 28. Covers were laid for twelve guests. A large gold basquet of pink sweet peas formed the centerpiece.

The commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. Edward Eberle were the guests of honor at a dinner of twenty-four covers given by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp in Washington on Jan. 29. Mrs. Eberle was also the honor guest at a large auction party given by Mrs. D. Pratt Mannix, mother of Commander Mannix, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ernest Walker at the Washington Club on Jan. 30.

Miss Dorothy Mason, debutante daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason, and Mrs. Sylvanus Stokes were awarded the prizes, consisting of a corsage bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley and boutonniere of gardenias, for the competition dancing contest which was a feature of the thé dansant given for the benefit of the Providence Hospital Day Nursery at Rauscher's, Washington, on Jan. 30.

Capt. Roger Welles, U.S.N., commanding the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., on Feb. 1 spoke on the subject of the "Training of Men for the U.S. Navy" at the Newport Y.M.C.A. The address was the second of the course of four which are being given at the association by Navy officers. Captain Welles gave a detailed account of the history of the training system, its attempts and failures, and he paid a marked tribute to Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., the father of training for the enlisted man.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., spoke for naval and military preparedness at the tenth annual dinner of the Explorers' Club at the Hotel Astor, New York city, Jan. 30. Although at present it seemed that we were especially favored in that an ocean separated us from the European conflict, "yet," said Mr. Peary, "in a year from now we may be fighting the greatest struggle of our existence—that is scarcely more unthinkable than was the present catclysm a year ago." It is too early, Peary declared, to tell definitely the lessons that are to be learned in the war. We cannot yet say it points to dreadnoughts or to submarines. "Nevertheless," he continued, "three fundamental things, so self-evident and elemental as to be axiomatic, already stand out. For the first, preparedness: ships, guns, fortifications, ammunition and trained men cannot be provided in a day or a week or a month. Next, a controlling navy: No one thing stands out in the present struggle as does the meaning of the British navy. Without that factor the status abroad to-day would be vastly different."

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Needham L. Jones are spending a fortnight at Aiken, S.C.

A picture of Mrs. Mears, wife of Lieut. Frederick Mears, U.S.A., appears in the Washington Post for Jan. 30.

A daughter, Anne Booker Mallory, was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles K. Mallory, U.S.N., at Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 21.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thom Catron, 23d Inf., announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Hartwell, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Jan. 29.

Mrs. William F. McCombs, of New York, has been the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, in Washington.

Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, wife of Lieutenant Dillen, U.S.N., baby and nurse are spending some time at the Peggy Stewart Inn, Annapolis, Md.

The annual dinner of the Association of American International Riflemen will be held at Hotel York, New York city, Wednesday night, Feb. 10, at 7:30 o'clock.

Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Mars and son, 6th Cav., U.S.A., have returned to Texas City, Texas, after a three months' leave spent in the North.

Mrs. Edward H. Campbell, wife of Captain Campbell, U.S.N., was hostess at "auction" in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 2 and 3.

Mrs. Augustine W. Robins, wife of Lieutenant Robins, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. William Ruffin Cox in Richmond, Va., on Jan. 26.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier entertained at a young people's dinner in Washington on Jan. 27 in honor of Miss Beatrice Clover, debutante daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover.

Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Hawes, jr., who are sailing on the S.S. Colon on Feb. 11 for their new station at Fort Sherman, will be accompanied by Miss Susan Ristine, of Boston, who will be the guest of Mrs. Hawes for some weeks.

A daughter, Janice Marie Frankengerger, was born Jan. 26, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Hugo Frankengerger, U.S.N., at Florence, Colo., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Julius McCandless, father and mother of Mrs. Frankengerger.

Mrs. James Edgar Martine, wife of Senator Martine, of New Jersey, will be "at home" Feb. 11 at the Burlington Apartment House, Washington, D.C., assisted by Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, wife of P.A. Surg. W. A. Bloedorn, U.S.N.

Mrs. Roscoe Carlisle Bulmer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bulmer, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Mrs. Edson Bradley in New York has arrived in Washington and joined her mother, Mrs. Charles L. Poor, at her home on Twenty-first street.

The Marchese Imperiali, the Italian Ambassador in London, England, invited diplomats, British army officers, military attachés of the Allies and also Col. George O. Squier, U.S.A., to attend a private cinema exhibition of the preparedness of the Italian army for war service.

Miss Alice M. Walker, daughter of the late Commander Walker, U.S.N., who died last month, has left the following legacies: The sum of \$1,000 to ten different personal friends; \$1,000 to St. Paul's Erie Endowment Fund; \$1,000 to Diocesan Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church; \$1,000 to General Clergy Relief Fund; \$100 to Woman's Auxiliary of St. Paul's Erie; \$100 to Woman's United Offering.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, U.S.N., entertained at dinner in their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard preceding the officers' dance Feb. 5. The guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, Justice and Mrs. Charles H. Robb, Miss Elizabeth Scriven, Miss Dorothea Owen, daughter of Senator Robert L. Owen, Dr. Charles Clinton Swisher and Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, U.S.N. The table decorations were yellow tulips, jonquils and soft fern and small Navy flags and yellow electric lights.

The charity ball given for the benefit of the Southern Relief Society at the New Willard in Washington on Feb. 1 attracted a large and distinguished company. Among those present were the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Henry Breckinridge; Miss Margaret Breckinridge, the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. Edward Eberle, Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. Marcellus Thompson, Lieut. Forde A. Todd, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Horace G. Macfarland and Mrs. Walter McLean.

Major E. W. Evans, 10th U.S. Cav., who has been spending a leave in New York city and at his newly acquired home in Newport, N.Y., has returned to duty with his regiment on the Mexican border. Mrs. Evans and son, Charlé, accompany him. Charlé H. Evans, his son, met with a serious accident in the riding hall at West Point some time ago, and is now on an extended sick leave. His friends regret very much that he will be compelled to fall back one year at the Academy. It is probable that Major Evans will be in command at Naco, the position he held before being appointed adjutant of the 2d Cavalry Brigade.

Major H. H. Bandholtz, 29th U.S. Inf., who was guest of honor at a banquet of the Michigan Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War at the Tuller, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 23, endorsed the suggestion that military discipline was one of the most useful factors in the development of character in boys and young men, besides being of immediate practical service to the country in time of need. Timid souls who see in this idea an attempt to breed a warlike spirit in the American youth, Major Bandholtz pointed out in the course of his remarks, will calm themselves by an inspection of the peaceful student troops of the Michigan Agricultural College.

Dr. Daniel L. Borden entertained at dinner Jan. 28 in Washington at the Chevy Chase Club for his brother, Lieut. William Ayres Borden, Coast Art. Corps, now on leave from Fort Grant, Panama Canal Zone, and visiting his parents at Washington. The guests were Miss Dorothea Adams, Miss Dorothy Alshire, Miss Margaret Baird, Miss Dorothy Brooks, Miss Frances Dunn, Miss Pauline Kindleberger, Miss Helen McCumber, Miss Zenaida Merriam, Miss Marie Peary, Miss Lois Sprigg, Miss Pauline Stone, Miss Sallie Williams, Miss Dorothy Wyeth, Mr. C. S. Baker, Lieut. J. S. Bennion, Dr. John Briscoe, Lieut. R. C. Crawford, Mr. William Corcoran, Mr. Dunbar Dodson, Mr. Edward Eberle, Mr. William Flather, Mr. Eric Green, Lieut. W. H. Holcomb, Mr. Gouverneur Hoes, Capt. E. M. Talbott, Mrs. E. H. Liscum, Lieut. and Mrs. Milo Fox and Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Borden.

A son, Carleton Ronig Kear, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Kear, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Feb. 4.

Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., will return from New York on Feb. 8, after spending a ten days' leave.

A daughter, Marjorie Ida, was born Feb. 4, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. John M. McDowell, 8th U.S. Inf., Manila, P.I.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, was a luncheon hostess in Washington on Jan. 29. There were fourteen guests.

Dr. J. Henry Brooks, father of Mrs. A. H. Wilson, wife of Lieut. A. H. Wilson, died at his home, Washington City, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, of Norfolk, Va., is spending the winter at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. John Henry Read, 3d Cav., U.S.A.

Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, wife of Major Hartmann, U.S.A., Army War College, Washington, is stopping for several weeks in New York as the guest of the S. W. McCreery's.

Miss Ethel Z. Goodman, daughter of Lieut. Col. T. C. Goodman, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. J. H. Tomb, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Tomb, U.S.N., at the navy yard in Washington, D.C.

Major J. W. Van Dusen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has reported for duty at the War Department, and will relieve Capt. A. M. Whaley, Med. Corps, who is transferred to the office of the attending surgeon.

Class Bulletin No. 12, Jan. 1, 1915, Class of 1884, U.S.M.A., has been issued. It contains various personal items relating to members, and bits of history, a number of which are credited to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 1900, 1902 and 1904.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Hoffer, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has reported at the War Department, where he will relieve Major Edward T. O'Hern on the gun desk. Major O'Hern is transferred to the Watervliet Arsenal. Major O'Hern during his tour of duty at the War Department won a host of friends in the official circles both in and out of the Army. Colonel Hoffer will be no stranger in Washington, having previously been on duty there.

Col. George W. Goethals delivered a lecture in Alexander Hall at Princeton University Jan. 27 on "The Civil Government of the Canal Zone." The hall, the largest lecture room of the university, was filled to its utmost limits. Moving pictures of the working operations on the canal were shown after the lecture. The lecture was one of the Stafford Little series. While in Princeton Colonel Goethals was the guest of Col. and Mrs. S. E. Tillman, who are now living there.

The District of Columbia Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, frequently called the "Loyal Legion of the Spanish War," will hold its midwinter dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on the evening of Feb. 27, at 7:30 o'clock. The membership is composed of commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service who served during the war with Spain or the subsequent insurrection in the Philippines. Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., is commander of the local organization, and Col. Richard D. Simms, U.S.V., is chairman of the dinner committee.

One of the most charming affairs of the season at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was the costume dinner given on Jan. 29 last by Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman to twenty-four friends. It was given in honor of Captain Nuttman's birthday. The two tables, seating twelve guests each, were arranged in the form of a Maltese cross, with flower decorations. Varicolored balloons tied with large bows of different colored tulle floated airily from the different chandeliers. The guests each represented a character from "Mother Goose's Melodies," and the costumes were wonderfully true to the original. The place cards contained original verses, parodies on Mother Goose's rhymes. Charades were enacted after dinner until a late hour. The guests were Col. and Mrs. J. R. Kean, Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Mrs. Brown, of Denver, Colo.; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lytle, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, Capt. and Mrs. Allan J. Greer, Capt. and Mrs. L. T. Cavanaugh, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Herron, Captain Lanza, Captain Pritchard, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Billingslea, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Davids and Miss Billingslea, of Maryland.

A new post of Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has been organized in Pittsburgh, Pa., and has taken the name of Capt. Francis Pierpont Siviter Post No. 87, in memory of a Pittsburgh officer of the Regular Army who saw much service in the Philippines. The post begins its existence with thirty-two members. Thomas McClurg Carter is commander, and the other officers follow: Marcus Shultis, senior vice-commander; Samuel Patz, jr., junior vice-commander; Emil Klixbull, adjutant; W. W. McCormick, quartermaster; Owen J. Tenney, officer of the day; Valentine Loeb, guard; R. A. Cooke, C. W. Campbell and Valentine Loeb, trustees; John Cahill, bugler. Most of the men forming the new post enlisted in the U.S. Army for foreign service under Captain Siviter, when he was on recruiting duty in the western part of Pennsylvania, in the latter part of 1898 and the early part of 1899. While detailed for this service Captain Siviter enlisted 2,400 men in the state of Pennsylvania, 325 of whom enlisted in Allegheny, eighty in McKeesport and sixty in Connellsville. Captain Siviter was born in Pittsburgh in 1873 and entered West Point in 1891. He went to Manila in 1899 with the 41st U.S. Volunteers. Later he served in the first Sulu campaign on the island of Jolo, and while leading a charge sustained an injury which later resulted in death in the Army hospital at Washington, D.C., March 26, 1906.

Mrs. Maude May Root, wife of Lieut. E. S. Root, U.S.N., and daughter of Mrs. E. J. Radcliffe, died at Oakland, Cal., Jan. 30, 1915.

Capt. Werner Van Horne, who claims to be a reservist in the German army, was arrested at Vanceboro, Me., Feb. 2, following his attempt to destroy the International Railroad Bridge of the Maine Central and Canadian Pacific railroads which spans the St. Croix River between McAdam Junction, N.B., and Vanceboro, Me. Captain Van Horne also admitted that he also intended to dynamite the Maine Central Bridge at Lambert Lake, wholly in United States territory, and the International Highway Bridge from Calais, Me., to St. Stephen, N.B., over the St. Croix River. He declared that his dynamiting work was an act of war. The span of the bridge was not very seriously damaged. Captain Van Horne was arrested by George W. Ross, a deputy sheriff of

Washington county, Me., and is held at the request of the Canadian government pending extradition proceedings. The Canadian government, through the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, presented a formal extradition request at the State Department Feb. 3. Captain Van Horne sent an appeal to the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, at Washington, to block extradition proceedings and look after his interests.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The activity of the Germans in delivering attacks along the western line of conflict in Europe is declared to be only an expression of a defensive policy. In his report dated Jan. 4 General French, commanding the British forces on the Continent, seeks to make this clear. "The German defensive is an active one," he says. "It is founded on the axiom of war that the weaker the force is and the more hardly it is pressed the more persistently should it attack, but it remains true that such action is none the less essentially defensive, even though here and there one of their counter-attacks may succeed in regaining possession of a trench or in driving back a small section of our front." General French points out that the present form of warfare is "neither more nor less than siege operations on a gigantic scale and that progress in such operations cannot be measured by the standard of field operations." A proper understanding of these operations, he says under date of Jan. 4, will show that the war has entered upon its fourth phase, in which the Allies have assumed the offensive. Not that the Germans have given up attacking, but their assaults have all been, according to General French, "in the nature of counter-attacks undertaken either in order to regain ground previously lost or to relieve the pressure on some other part of the German line. It is only by balancing the total results of these attacks on both sides, one against the other, and by understanding the difference of the motives inspiring them that a clear idea can be obtained of the really marked progress achieved by the Allies. To understand this properly the operations in the western theater must be viewed as a whole and progress must be judged by the sum total of results along the whole line, and not on any section of it, where, owing to local conditions, the state of the country, or some other consideration, a forward movement may have been temporary." This is a more optimistic view of the position of the Allies than we are able to take after a study of the situation.

The winter weather has seriously interfered with active operations in both the eastern and the western theaters of war during the past week and there is nothing of serious import to record. In the western field the Germans claim minor successes over the French near Massiges and to the northwest of St. Menhould, which lies about half-way between Rheims and Verdun, at the point of the German line nearest to Paris, where the Germans seem desirous to make a break. Also at Craonne, northwest of Rheims. They have been attacking heavily in the Argonne region, and the French admit a slight withdrawal to reorganize on new lines, but console themselves by the statement that the enemy has lost heavily. The French claim progress at Perthes les Hurlus in this section. Further north, between Bethune and La Bassée, some fifteen miles southwest of Lille, the fighting has been heavy and the French admit the loss of some trenches.

At Arras, south of La Bassée, there has been heavy artillery fire with infantry encounters, but no definite result. The same report comes from various points along the line from Arras south to Soissons. To the north of Arras, near Neuville-St. Vaast the French had a small success in exploding caissons of the enemy with their artillery fire. Various attempts of the Germans to advance were repulsed. A similar report comes from the section from Rheims south to the Argonne.

Snow has interfered with operations in the Vosges, where there is nothing notable to report.

The Germans were unsuccessful in an attempt to float blazing rafts with explosives down the river Ancre, starting them from a point above Aveluy, north of Albert.

The French have gained some territory in Upper Alsace, which they are holding with difficulty. The Germans claim that the French retreated in disorder south of Heidweiler and Ammerzweiler after suffering heavy losses.

Activity is reported between the sea and Lille. The Belgian troops have been subjected to a severe cannonading around Ypres. Between Ypres and La Bassée Canal the combined fire of artillery and infantry checked a German attempt to advance. In Belgium, in the vicinity of Nieupoort, the French obtained a footing on Grande Dune by sapping operations, repulsing the enemy by a night bayonet attack. The possession of the Grande Dune is important for the defense of Dunkirk. The Germans bombarded Dunkirk Jan. 28 from aeroplanes, and the French returned the compliment the same day in the region of Laon, La Fere and Soissons. Beyond the wounding of a few persons, the only accomplishment was the capture by the French with artillery fire of a German aeroplane.

IN THE EASTERN FIELD.

From North Poland the Russians report fierce but unsuccessful attacks on their lines by Marshal von Hindenburg in the attempt to drive a wedge through the enemy's lines between Bolimoki and the Baura. This is an attempt to relieve the pressure upon Austria from the Galician side of the Carpathians, where the Austrians have great difficulty in maintaining their defense. Petrograd reports the Russians on the Hungarian side of the Carpathians, behind the sources of the San River, and that their army has taken the offensive along the entire front from below the Dukla Pass to the east of the Beskid Mountains. The fighting in the Carpathians is being seriously interfered with by the deep snow.

The Russians claim to be making progress in the Carpathians with a view to crossing the mountains and invading Hungary. The movement there is rapidly assuming the proportions of a general engagement, and the Germans appear to be reinforcing the Austrians. There have been sharp encounters between the Russians and the Germans on the Vistula, such small advantage as has been gained being in favor of the Germans. The Russians admit the loss of trenches, with the recapture of some of them. In Galicia the engagements are developing on a large scale.

On the Sari Kamysch front (in the Caucasus) on the evening of Jan. 27 a Russian column, profiting by a snowstorm, crossed the crest of the mountains and seized, after a violent struggle, the village of Garness, making prisoners there the chief of the 30th Turkish Division with his staff, sixteen officers, seven surgeons and 350

others, and capturing three cannon, more than 200 rifles, a convoy train and a large quantity of war munitions and provisions. The next day the Turks attacked this column, but were repulsed by a counter-attack with great losses, abandoning a rapid-fire gun. Elsewhere there have been the usual fusillades.

In Azerbaijan Province, Persia, the activity of the Turks is increasing.

The Turks do not appear to be making progress in their movement against the Suez Canal. A Cairo despatch of Feb. 3 reports that they were repulsed in an attempt to cross the canal the night before near Toussouin, thirty-five miles north of Suez. Some of the Turks were drowned in the canal. An attack on the British front at El Kantara, forty miles north of Port Said, was easily repulsed.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 30, 1915.

The dance given in the sail loft Saturday was one of the pleasant affairs of the month. A large number of Seattle guests took advantage of the special tug sent over for the purpose, and came at the invitation of Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricon. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen had dinner Wednesday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy, Mrs. Senni and Paymr. Grey Skipwith. Complimentary to their guest, Mrs. Griffin, of Vancouver, B.C., and Mrs. Senni, of Honolulu, guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Larimer had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen, Paymr. R. B. Lupton and Paymaster Eliason.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth had dinner Thursday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin and Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, entertained at luncheon Friday for Messdames Jensen, Doyle, Hull, Boynton, Helm, Hirsinger, Wentworth, Ellis, Druley and Blackburn. Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricon were week-end guests of Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Lamont, Seattle, Wednesday. The party, with Lieut. and Mrs. Gregg and Lieutenant West, of the Army, later were guests of Mrs. Hugh Rood at a box party at the Moore Theater, to see Forbes Robertson in "The Light in the Piazza."

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles have a dancing and bridge party this evening for Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Mrs. J. R. Brady, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen, Mrs. J. M. Senni, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Boynton, Capt. and Mrs. Hirsinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Lieut. and Mrs. Pond, Mrs. M. A. Shearer, Lieut. and Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Miss Madeline Treat, of San Francisco, Capt. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Louis Brooks, Ensigns Refo, Holt, Weyler, Paymasters Skipwith and Wilson.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond had dinner Tuesday for Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan and Miss Madeline Treat. Mrs. C. Benson Wood and her mother, Mrs. Knott, of Seattle, were guests on Wednesday of Mrs. J. W. Backus. In the afternoon the ladies were joined by Mrs. E. D. Stanley and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth at bridge. Paymr. and Mrs. J. P. Helm entertained at dinner Wednesday complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer and Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan. After dinner the evening was spent with music and dancing. Paymr. and Mrs. Helm had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Loomis and Ensign and Mrs. R. E. Kerr. Mrs. A. S. Barnes, of Seattle, spent the week-end at the yard as the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and attended the dance in the sail loft.

Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley had as dinner guests Monday Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth and Dr. and Mrs. Backus. Mr. Louis Brooks, who has been spending the past year with his sister, Mrs. E. D. Almy, and Lieutenant Almy, leaves next Tuesday for his home at Los Angeles, Cal. As a farewell to his Navy friends, Mr. Brooks entertained at a supper party after the bowling Wednesday evening at the Almy home in Bremerton. His guests included Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Capt. and Mrs. Hirsinger, Mrs. J. R. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Mrs. M. A. Shearer, Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles and Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson.

Mrs. Carl and Mrs. Pugh, wives of the doctors on the West Virginia and South Dakota, arrived Thursday to join their husbands and have taken quarters at the Kitsap Inn. Mr. Orno E. Tyler, secretary of the naval Y.M.C.A., of Bremerton, and Mrs. Tyler announce the birth of a daughter, born to Mrs. Tyler, Jan. 28. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler have many friends in Navy circles.

Paymr. and Mrs. J. P. Helm entertained informally at dinner Monday in honor of Miss Madeline Treat, of San Francisco, and for Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond and Ensign Weyler. Comdr. and Mrs. D. W. Blamer gave a buffet supper last Sunday in honor of Mrs. Senni, of Honolulu, and for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Mr. Brown and Paymaster Lupton.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen had with them at a dinner given in honor of Mrs. Senni Saturday Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Mrs. Brown and Mr. Lowell Farr, of Seattle, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus are spending the week-end with Dr. and Mrs. Benson Wood, in Seattle. A large number of Navy people attended the matinee performance of "The Third Floor Back," as given so ably by Forbes Robertson at the Moore Theater, Seattle, Wednesday. Among those noticed were Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Mrs. J. R. Brady and Mrs. E. D. Almy.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 2, 1915.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James C. Sanford, C.E., U.S.A., left the station Tuesday after a visit with their daughter, Mrs. Spear, wife of Paymr. Reginald Spear. The Auction Club, comprised chiefly of the ladies of the station, met Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 26, with Mrs. Parmenter, wife of Dr. Bert N. Parmenter, of Lake Forest. The prizes were won by Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Ross.

The men of the station gave a fancy dress roller skating party in the drill hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27. Many nations were represented by unique costumes from those countries. Clowns, minstrels and harlequins were also numerous. Prizes were awarded to the best costumes, as well as to the most graceful skaters. On Thursday evening, Jan. 28, the petty officers entertained their families and friends at a dance in the auditorium.

The usual Friday evening roller skating party for the officers and their friends was much enjoyed. Among those present were many from Lake Forest, Glencoe and Highland Park. Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay were visitors at the station on Saturday afternoon and evening. Ensign William L. Wright left Saturday for Annapolis, to take up the work of civil engineering. Mrs. Richardson, wife of Surg. Royall R. Richardson, entertained at auction Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Salladay, of Ravenswood.

Dr. David C. Cather and Dr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Raikon, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Earle were dinner hosts on Saturday for Chaplain and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Cole, Dr. and Mrs. Parmenter, of Lake Forest, and Dr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Berryhill, of the station.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, 1915.

The Commandant of the Navy Yard and Mrs. Eberle were at home Monday to an unusually large number of Washington folk. The Mayflower band played spirited dance music during the afternoon. Miss Mildred Worth is making a visit of several weeks with Mrs. Eberle. Miss Sophie Bispham is house guest of Miss Dorothy Mason.

Capt. and Mrs. Harlow gave a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Eberle. Capt. and Mrs. Halford had as dinner guests at the Army and Navy Club on Thursday evening Major and

Mrs. Roosevelt, Comdr. and Mrs. Kurtz, Captain Emerson, Mrs. Woodson and Miss Halford. Dr. and Mrs. Cogan had at their table Mrs. and Miss Power, Mrs. Baldwin, Dr. Eaton and Mr. Semmes. Others giving dinners at the Thursday evening dinner dance include Lieutenant Commanders Steele and Enoch, who had a very gay party of forty-two covers; Dr. E. H. H. Old, Lieutenant Commander Knox, Col. W. W. Harts, Col. W. T. Hase, Mr. F. B. Crosswait, Col. G. H. Cameron, Representative Fairchild, Major Fleming, Dr. G. Tucker Smith, Rear Admiral H. Lyon, Senator Martine, Representative F. A. Britten, Gen. D. C. Kingman, Lieut. P. D. Carlisle, Col. G. Richards, Commander Althouse, Pay Dir. T. L. Heap, Senator McCumber.

THE ARMY.

S.O., FEB. 4, 1915, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Paul H. Herman, C.A.C., will assume charge of construction work at Fort Caswell, N.C., relieving 1st Lieut. Harry W. Stovall, C.A.C., of that duty.

The following officers are detailed for duty with Militia of Minnesota as inspector-instructors: Major Arthur Johnson, 22d Inf., and Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 4th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, Ord. Dept., is detailed as a member of Joint Army and Navy Board appointed for purpose of considering specifications for manufacture and test of gun forgings, vice Major Clarence C. Williams, O.D., relieved.

The operation of so much of Par. 2, S.O. 17, Jan. 21, 1915, War D., as relates to Lieut. Cols. John E. Baxter and Frank F. Eastman, Q.M.C., is suspended until further orders. Capt. Robert M. Brambila, Q.M.C., will return from Portland to station at Seattle, Wash., and resume his duties as assistant to depot quartermaster, that place.

Second Lieut. Henry N. Sumner, C.A.C., transferred from 162d Company to unassigned list, from duty as instructor, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, April 20, 1915, to Fort Totten.

Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, C.A.C., from assignment to 65th Company, placed on unassigned list, March 10, 1915, and then report to Commandant, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for duty as an instructor.

Capt. John B. Rose, O.D., to works of Packard Automobile Company, Detroit, on business pertaining to procurement of armored automobiles for Ordnance Department, and return to Washington, via Cleveland and Pittsburgh, for purpose of inspecting material being procured under contract for Ordnance Department.

Major George W. Martin, Inf., unassigned, assigned to 19th Infantry and will join that regiment.

Major Selah R. H. Tompkins, 5th Cav., now on leave in Washington, will report on Feb. 10, 1915, to Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office for three months.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate, Jan. 30, 1915.

Appointments, by transfer, in the Army.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Gullion, 12th Cav., to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from June 12, 1914.

Second Lieut. John B. Thompson, 14th Inf., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, with rank from June 12, 1914.

Appointments in the Army.

Chaplain.

Rev. Clifford Lore Miller, of Vermont, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from Jan. 28, 1915, vice Chaplain Frederick L. Kunneke, 2d Feld Art., wholly retired Sept. 28, 1914.

Medical Department.

Acting Dental Surg. James Francis Feely, Dental Corps, to be dental surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant from Jan. 27, 1915, to fill an original vacancy.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 18, JAN. 21, 1915, WAR D.

Pars. 733, 1009, 1044, 1227, 1229, Army Regulations, are changed, Par. 1227 rescinded, and Par. 326½ is added to the Army Regulations, as follows:

326½. At recruit depots, where one of the recruit companies is organized as a band, the corresponding fund will be designated "The Recruit Depot Headquarters Fund," and will in all particulars be governed by the same rules as regimental funds. The commanding officer of the recruit depot and his adjutant perform the duties prescribed for regimental commander and adjutant, respectively, in the case of the Recruit Depot Headquarters Fund. This fund will be kept distinct from any company fund of the recruit-depot band.

G.O. 3, JAN. 12, 1915, WAR D.

1.—The bacon chest and condiment chest are discontinued as part of the field equipment. These now in the hands of troops or supply officers will form part of the permanent camp equipment until the supply on hand is exhausted.

11.—So much of Par. II, G.O. 23, War D., 1906, as relates to the clothing component of the field kit and the surplus kit, as amended, is further amended as follows:

1. The field kit, clothing component, for all arms and branches of the service, mounted and dismounted, in addition to the clothing worn on the person, is composed of the following articles: 1 blanket, 1 comb, 1 drawers, pair; 1 poncho (dismounted men); 1 slicker (mounted men)*; 1 soap, cake; 2 stockings, pairs; 1 toothbrush, towel, 1 undershirt, 1 housewife (for 1 man of each squad).

The foregoing field kit, which is carried on the person by dismounted men and on the naked saddle by mounted men, is supplemented by the surplus kit the two together making up the clothing component of the service kit.

2. The surplus kit consists of 1 breeches, pair; 1 drawers, pair; 1 shirt, olive drab; 1 shoes, russet leather, pair; 2 stockings, pairs; 1 shoe laces, extra pair; 1 undershirt.

The surplus kit pertains to Equipment "B" (Par. I, G.O. 85, War D., 1914), as part of the permanent camp equipment, to be forwarded to troops when serving in instruction, maneuver, mobilization, or concentration camps, or when in active service a temporary suspension of operations permits the troops to rest. In peace time maneuvers and marches the surplus kit may accompany the troops, if so directed in the orders prescribing the movement. The vehicles and animals of the combat train and those representing the divisional supply train will be utilized to transport them.

3. The sweater will form part of Equipment "A" (Par. I, G.O. 85, War D., 1914), pertaining to field service, and, when climatic conditions require its use, will be carried by the soldier on his person. When sweaters are not prescribed to be worn on the person, they will be collected into bundles of convenient size and secured by burlap or other suitable material, or will be boxed. They will be marked ready for shipment to be forwarded when required. In peace time maneuvers and marches the sweater, even though not prescribed to be carried by the soldier on the march, may accompany the troops, if so directed in the orders prescribing the movements. The vehicles and animals of the combat train and those representing the divisional supply train will be utilized to transport them.

4. Surplus kit bags will be issued to each organization at the rate of one to each squad, one for the sergeants and one for the cooks and musicians (or trumpeters); and one for every eight men of detachments.

Each bag will be marked with the letter of the company and the number of the regiment, as provided in Par. 295, Army Regulations, for haversacks, and the proper designation of the squads to which the bags belong, both markings to be in center of front cover flap, as shown in the following illustration. [We omit illustration.—Ed.]

5. The kit bag for the sergeants and that for the cooks and musicians (or trumpeters) will be marked "Sergeants," "Cook and Musicians" (or Trumpeters), respectively. Similarly, the kit bags for detachments will be appropriately marked.

The kit of each man will be packed as follows: Stockings to be rolled tightly, one pair in the toe of each shoe; shoes placed together, heels at opposite ends, soles outward, wrapped tightly in underwear, and bundle securely tied around the middle by the extra pair of shoe laces, each bundle to be tagged with the company number of the owner. These individual kits will be packed in the surplus kit bag in two layers of four kits each, the breeches and olive drab shirts to be neatly folded and packed on the top and sides of the layers, the joined cleaning rod and case, provided for each squad, being attached by the thongs on the inside of the bag.

III.—Par. V, G.O. 16, War D., 1914, relating to the with-

drawal of the surplus kit bag from issue as an article of equipment for organizations of mountain artillery, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

A. L. MILLS, Brig. Gen., G.S.C., Acting Chief of Staff.

*For all enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, both mounted and dismounted; also, for enlisted men of the Hospital Corps detailed as ambulance drivers and ambulance orderlies.

G.O. 4, JAN. 20, 1915, WAR D.

I.—Par. II., G.O. 76, War D., 1911, as amended by G.O. 134, War D., 1911, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

All persons entering the military service will be immunized against typhoid fever, under the direction of a medical officer, as soon as practicable after entrance. Exception may be made in the case of persons over 45 years of age, and when the occurrence of a previous attack of typhoid fever or a complete course of immunization within three years is established to the satisfaction of the responsible medical officer.

Cadets at West Point will be immunized on entering the Academy.

Officers under 45 years of age will be re-immunized after five years, and enlisted men on the first re-enlistment following the original administration. Except when directed by the War Department, only two complete courses of immunization will be required during service in the Army.

Re-immunization will consist of a series of three injections given exactly as in the first series.

Recruits will be immunized at places of enlistment, unless, because of special assignment or other reason, the men are not to remain at the station long enough to allow the completion of the course, in which event the immunization will be completed immediately after they join the organizations or stations to which they are assigned. On the descriptive and assignment card of every recruit or re-enlisted man will be noted "Typhoid immunization completed—(Date)" or "Typhoid immunization not administered," as the case may be.

In the latter case, company and detachment commanders will see that the immunization is begun immediately after the men join the organizations or stations to which assigned. In every case in which immunization has been completed, the remark "Typhoid immunization completed—(Date)" will be entered on the soldier's descriptive list.

Civilian employees who are subject to field service of any kind, including those on transports, will be immunized as soon as employed. Officers under whom such employees are working will enforce this prophylactic to be used is manufactured exclusively at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., and detailed directions for its use are given in circulars from the Surgeon General's Office.

Records will be kept at the hospital of all officers, soldiers and civilians in the military service who receive the anti-typhoid prophylactic, giving the dates of immunization.

II.—Upon request by officers detailed as inspector-instructors of the Organized Militia, the nearest post ordnance officer will issue on memorandum receipt the following ordnance supplies: 1 automatic pistol, caliber .45, model of 1911; 2 extra magazines; 100 pistol ball cartridges, caliber .45, model of 1911; 1 pistol holster; 1 pistol belt, model of 1912, and 1 despatch case.

III.—Par. 11, G.O. 11, War D., 1913, is amended to read as follows:

11. When a soldier is furloughed to the Army Reserve his accounts shall be closed and he shall be paid in full to the date such furlough becomes effective. Soldiers furloughed after three or four years shall, in addition, receive transportation in kind and subsistence, as provided for by the Army appropriation act approved Aug. 24, 1912, in the case of discharged soldiers.

IV.—Pars. 8 and 9, G.O. 57, War D., 1914, relating to the issue of fuel at military posts, are amended so as to provide that in determining the amount of fuel to be issued in any case, the actual average monthly temperature will be used instead of the temperatures tabulated on pages 7, 8 and 9 of that order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 5, JAN. 27, 1915, WAR D.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., is assigned to the command of the Southern Department, to take effect Feb. 15, 1915. Major General Funston will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and assume command of that department.

BULLETIN 4, JAN. 23, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The A.G.O., Washington, Oct. 13, 1914. From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: Commanding Officer, 9th Infantry, Laredo, Texas, through the Commanding General, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Subject: Detached Service.

1. The September Return of the 9th Infantry shows certain regimental staff officers as on duty with "Machine-gun Company," "Headquarters Company," and "Supply Company."

2. Under the ruling of the War Department, it is held that all duty with Headquarters and Supply companies is detached service, and that only the officer in command of a machine-gun company or platoon, may be credited with duty with troops, and then only if, before his assignment to such company or platoon, he was regularly assigned to and had entered on duty with a company of his own arm. The officer, after having been assigned to and entered upon duty with a company, and after his detail, subsequently, to command a machine-gun company or platoon may be detailed as a regimental or battalion staff officer and still receive credit for company duty; but he cannot receive such credit if he ceases to be a company officer before his detail to command a machine-gun company, or on the same date on which such detail is made.

By order of the Secretary of War:

D. B. DEVORE, Adjutant General.

Official Copy: For the Commanding General, Western Department, San Francisco, Cal.

By command of Major General Murray:

Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, JAN. 25, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.

This order continues the subject of Tactical Rides or Walks, and gives an additional example to show one of the forms which may be given to the exercises.

G.O. 2, JAN. 18, 1915, CENTRAL DEPT.

Col. George K. Hunter, I.G., having reported Jan. 17, 1915, is announced as inspector of the department.

Par. II, G.O. 1, these headquarters, c.s., relating to ruling that garrison school certificates no longer exempt officers from examination for promotion in field service regulations, is rescinded.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Major Frederic D. Evans, A.G., from detail in A.G. Department, Jan. 30, and assigned to 4th Infantry, Jan. 31, and will join that regiment. (Jan. 30, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major Henry M. Morrow, J.A., having reported this date, is announced as Judge Advocate of the Eastern Department. (Jan. 27, E.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. Francis H. Pope, Q.M.C. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., Q.M.C., is assigned to the 23d Infantry, March 1, 1915, and upon his relief from detail in Q.M. Corps will join that regiment. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Waldo S. Ickes, Q.M.C., Fort Adams, R.I., will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward P. Doyle, Q.M.C., now at New York City, on or before expiration of furlough will report to C.O., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Van Duyn, Q.M.C., from further temporary duty at Galveston, Texas, and will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty

as assistant to the quartermaster of that department. Captain Van Duyn will also continue on his present temporary duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Fred W. Kenny, Q.M.C., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave March 5, 1915, for duty in the Philippine Department. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James T. Costello, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Pay Clerk Robert G. Nunan, Q.M.C., now on leave in Los Angeles, Cal., to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major William F. Lewis, M.C., from further temporary duty in Southern Department to proper station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Col. John L. Phillips, M.C., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about Jan. 25, 1915, to Major Leigh A. Fuller, M.C. (Jan. 19, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Capt. George W. Cook, M.C., is extended one month. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and fifteen days, to Capt. Condon C. McCormack, M.C. (Feb. 3, War D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of medical officers are ordered: Capt. Howard McC. Snyder, M.C., to Texas City, Texas, for temporary duty. Capt. Alexander D. Parce, M.C., from duty at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty in that division, with station at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Capt. James Bourke, M.C., from duty at Fort Crockett, Texas, to Texas City, Texas, for duty, with station at Fort Wayne, Mich. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Cpts. Norman L. McDiarmid and Joseph Casper, M.C., to Texas City, Texas, for temporary duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave two months and nineteen days to 1st Lieut. Lewis A. Lavanture, M.R.C., to Feb. 1, 1915. (Feb. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Lewis A. Lavanture, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., to his home, and is relieved from active duty in M.R.C. (Feb. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin O. Thrasher, M.R.C., from duty on transport Cristobal to Galveston, Texas, Port of Embarkation, for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Leave three months, about Jan. 20, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Penrose, M.R.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Jan. 12, C.D.)

First Lieut. Adolphus A. McDaniel, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Crockett, Texas, to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas I. Price, M.R.C., from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, to home and relieved from active duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. William A. Bailey, M.R.C., from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, to home and relieved from active duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 4, Jan. 6, 1915, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. George L. Mason, D.S., to take station at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., is amended so as to direct him to take station at Governors Island, N.Y. (Feb. 1, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Samuel Smiley, H.C., at Fort McDowell, Cal., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty with Ambulance Company No. 2, and to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Welcome N. Powell, H.C., who will be sent to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Upon discontinuance of the hospital, Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, the following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps will be disposed of as indicated: Sergt. 1st Class Frederick Thomas and six privates to Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty; Sergt. Howard S. Robertson will be assigned to duty with Field Hospital No. 3, that place. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Leave twenty-five days to Acting Dental Surg. Charles E. Sherwood, upon his arrival at his home. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Charles E. Sherwood from duty at Schofield Barracks, H.T., to his home for annulment of contract. (Jan. 30, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Capt. William D. A. Anderson, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers appointed to investigate and report upon the conditions of occupancy by licensees of the United States reservation at the south end of the Aqueduct Bridge, vice Capt. Mark Brooke, C.E., relieved. (Jan. 28, C.E.)

Leave fifteen days, upon completion of temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth, to terminate not later than March 1, 1915, to Capt. William L. Guthrie, C.E. (Jan. 21, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Virgil L. Peterson, C.E., in addition to his other duties is assigned to duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, and will report in person to C.O., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Col. William W. Harts, in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D.C. (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), in addition to his other duties is detailed to act as superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Building, to take effect March 1, 1915. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Capt. Thomas H. Emerson, C.E., is assigned to duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, to take effect March 2, 1915, and will then proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with that battalion. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 104, these headquarters, 1914, appointing a board for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion, is so amended as to direct the board to meet at the Army Service Schools instead of Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Major George R. Spalding, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board, vice Col. Harris L. Roberts, Inf., relieved. (Jan. 12, C.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 306, Dec. 29, 1914, War D., as relieves Major Leroy T. Hillman, O.D., from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance upon the arrival of Major John H. Rice, O.D., is amended so as to relieve Major Hillman Feb. 15, 1915. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, O.D., is detailed as a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board appointed for the purpose of considering specifications for the manufacture and test of smokeless powders and questions relating to the granulation, manufacture, and tests of such powders, vice Major Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., relieved. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Major Wilford J. Hawkins, O.D., is detailed as a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board to meet in Washington for the purpose of considering specifications for the manufacture and test of smokeless powders, vice Major William A. Phillips, 5th Inf., relieved. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Harry L. Black, Fort Thomas, Ky., to Manila on transport to leave March 5, 1915, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Charles W. Aldridge, who upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be reported for assignment to station. (Feb. 3, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN.

Capt. George E. Kump, S.C., is assigned to the 17th Infantry, March 8, 1915, and will join that regiment. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Capt. Parker Hitt, S.C., is assigned to the 6th Infantry, March 21, 1915. (Jan. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, aviation officer, S.C., will proceed from Hammondsport to Buffalo, N.Y., for temporary duty in connection with the inspection of aeroplanes being manufactured at the latter place, and then return to station at San Diego, Cal. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Par. 23, S.O. 25, Jan. 30, 1915, War D., is so amended as to assign Capt. Parker Hitt, S.C., to the 6th Infantry, to take effect March 20 instead of March 21, 1915. (Feb. 3, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—CCL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Major James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., recently promoted and

now on detached service with troops of his regiment at San Diego, Cal., is assigned to station at the Presidio of Monterey and will proceed to that post for duty. (Jan. 26, Western D.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, 1st Cav., aid, in addition to his other duties is detailed as assistant to the department adjutant. (Jan. 25, Western D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

The sick leave granted Major William C. Rivers, 2d Cav., is further extended three months. (Feb. 2, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Capt. Frank R. McCoy, now attached to the 3d Cavalry, is assigned to that regiment, to take effect April 1, 1915. (Feb. 1, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

The leave granted Major Selah R. H. Tompkins, 5th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 21, C.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

First Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., is detailed for duty with Militia as inspector-instructor of the 9th Cavalry District, comprising the states of California, Oregon, and Washington. (Feb. 28, 1915. (Feb. 3, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

COL. H. C. BENSON, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 9th Cav., after the completion of his examination for promotion will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty, and upon the completion to Wilberforce, Ohio, as heretofore ordered. (Feb. 1, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. William M. Gaus, 12th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Jan. 30, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Jan. 29, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Vetn. Joseph R. Jefferis, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 15th Cavalry. Upon his arrival in United States and upon expiration of any leave granted him he will join regiment to which assigned. (Feb. 3, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DUSEN.

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 20, Jan. 25, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, 3d Field Art., is revoked. (Feb. 3, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave three months to Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., 4th Field Art. (Jan. 20, 2d Div.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. William F. Sharp, 5th Field Art., Denver, Colo., will inspect the Field Artillery of Colorado March 26, 29 and 31. (Jan. 15, C.D.)

Capt. Fox Conner, 5th Field Art., from assignment to that regiment to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty with the School of Fire for Field Artillery and as a member of the Field Artillery Board. (Feb. 3, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Sergt. Matthew S. Weir, Battery F, 6th Field Art., from further duty with Militia of New York and transferred as private to the 3d Field Artillery. He will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Capt. Robert S. Welsh, 6th Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Feb. 15, 1915. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Capt. John W. Kilbreth, jr., 6th Field Art., is transferred to the 5th Field Artillery and will be assigned to Battery A and will join battery. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Capt. Robert S. Welsh, 6th Field Art., detailed as a student officer at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, will report on Feb. 15, 1915, for the purpose of taking the course of instruction to May 15, 1915, and then join his proper station. (Feb. 3, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Second Lieut. George G. Seaman, Field Art., is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, Feb. 1, and to station at Fort Sill, Okla. Upon his arrival in United States and upon expiration of leave he will join his regiment. (Feb. 1, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, C.A.C., from staff duty in the Coast Defenses of Oahu, is assigned to the 105th Company, and will join company. (Feb. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. George L. Vane, C.A.C., from assignment to 55th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Oahu, for staff duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. John W. Wallis, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will proceed to the Letterman Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Jan. 23, Western D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps at their own request are ordered, to take effect Feb. 1: Second Lieut. Joseph D. Brown from 30th Company to the 126th Company, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Lee O. Wright from the 126th Company to 30th Company, C.A.C. (Jan. 25, Western D.)

Leave three months, about March 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Arnold Heinrich, C.A.C. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of making a study of all features of guns, carriages, ammunition, fire-control instruments, range tables, and range charts, with the object of determining their probable effect upon the accuracy of fire with seacoast cannon, vice Capt. Percy P. Bishop, C.A.C., relieved. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Capt. Brainerd Taylor, C.A.C. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. Carl E. Wiggins, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Engr. Keller Shank, C.A.C., will be sent on the transport to leave Manila Feb. 15, 1915, to San Francisco for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Engr. Willard Hall, C.A.C., San Francisco, will be sent on transport to leave Feb. 5, 1915, to Manila for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to 2d Lieut. Walter W. Vautsmeier, C.A.C. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Sick leave six months to Lieut. Col. Sidney S. Jordan, C.A.C. Upon the expiration of this leave Lieutenant Colonel Jordan will report at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for examination. (Jan. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Clement C. Heth, C.A.C., to duty on Progressive Military Map and will report by letter to the Department Engineer, Army Building, New York city, for instructions. (Feb. 1, E.D.)

The following organizations of Coast Artillery are relieved from duty at their present stations and assigned to the stations indicated: 16th Company from Fort Moultrie, S.C., assigned to Fort Sherman, Canal Zone; 40th Company from Fort Howard, Md., assigned to Fort Grant, Canal Zone; 116th Company from Fort Screven, Ga., assigned to Fort Grant, Canal Zone. The organizations named will proceed, at the proper time, to New York city and embark on the steamship scheduled to sail for Cristobal, Canal Zone, as follows: The 16th Company about Feb. 18, or the first available transportation thereafter (the exact date will be communicated to C.O. later), and the 40th and 116th Companies about April 18, 1915, or the first available transportation thereafter (the exact date will be communicated to C.O. later). Upon arrival at Cristobal the companies will proceed to the stations to which assigned. (Jan. 29, E.D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Andrew J. Bergbom, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, to Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 24, War D., Jan. 29, 1915, relating to Engr. Willard Hall, C.A.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Manila on the transport leaving April 5, 1915, instead of Feb. 5, 1915. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) James G. Thompson, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Pensacola, will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) William Grimshaw, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Pensacola for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William P. Currier, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Feb. 3, War D.)

So much of Par. 49, S.O. 12, Jan. 15, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. William Tidball, C.A.C., is amended so as to transfer that officer from the 40th to the 134th Company, April 1, 1915. (Feb. 3, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Capt. William R. Gibson, 2d Inf., is at his own request relieved as adjutant of the regiment and assigned to Co. E, and Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., is appointed adjutant of the regiment. (Jan. 14, 2d Inf.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL.

First Lieut. James W. Everington, 3d Inf., will proceed to Hillsboro, N.D., and inspect the tract of land which the state of North Dakota desires to purchase from Federal funds for use as a target range by Co. L, 1st Inf., Militia of North Dakota, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Leave two months and twenty days, upon completion of his examination for promotion and to terminate not later than April 30, 1915, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles D. Hartman, 3d Inf. (Jan. 30, E.D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 12, Jan. 15, 1915, War D., is amended so as to direct Major Peter Murray, 3d Inf. (transferred to 29th Infantry, effective March 1, 1915), to proceed at proper time to join regiment to which he is transferred. (Feb. 3, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, 4th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, May 29, 1915, after more than thirty-nine years' service. He will proceed to his home. Leave for four months is granted Colonel Van Vliet. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Leave one month, upon completion of temporary duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to terminate not later than March 1, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Morse, 4th Inf. (Jan. 19, 2d Div.)

The leave granted to Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Morse, 4th Inf., is extended one month and he will sail for the Philippine Islands April 5, 1915, instead of March 5, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 4th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles F. Herr, Inf., from duty at that depot and from further duty on recruiting service. (Jan. 29, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 4th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Jan. 30, 1915, and the name of 1st Lieut. Charles F. Herr, Inf., is removed therefrom. Jan. 29, Lieutenant Herr is assigned to the 4th Infantry, Jan. 30, and will join regiment. (Jan. 29, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

The leave granted Capt. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 17, 2d Div.)

Leave fifteen days, about Feb. 14, 1915, and to terminate not later than March 1, 1915, is granted Capt. Ira F. Fravel, 7th Inf. (Jan. 25, 2d Div.)

By direction of the President, Par. 31, S.O. 19, Jan. 23, 1915, War D., is amended to read as follows: That Capt. G. Souland Turner, 7th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, March 20, vice Capt. Parker Hitt, S.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, March 19, and will then join regiment to which assigned. Captain Turner will proceed about March 20, 1915, to Washington for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

First Sergt. Michael McHugh, Co. G, 7th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 3, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Leave three months, to apply for an extension of one month, about April 15, 1915, to Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 10th Inf. (Jan. 29, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

First Lieut. John A. Brockman, 11th Inf., having reported from leave, will proceed to Naco, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 18, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 11th Inf., is detailed for duty with the Militia of Illinois as inspector-instructor. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. Claude H. Miller, 11th Inf., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, Feb. 14, 1915, will proceed at the proper time to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

Col. Richard M. Blatchford, 12th Inf., is designated as commandant of the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla., and will proceed to that post for station and duty accordingly. (Jan. 28, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 12, C.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to Capt. Lochlin W. Caffey, 15th Inf. (Feb. 1, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Second Lieut. Ralph S. Kimball, 17th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with a view to examination to determine his fitness for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Feb. 2, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Second Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, Inf., unassigned, attached to the 18th Infantry, having reported will proceed to Naco, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 17, 2d Inf.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

First Lieut. Fred W. Pitts, 19th Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 28, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. PARKE.

First Sergt. Samuel G. Webster, Co. F, 20th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Jan. 28, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

COL. W. LASSITER, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, 21st Inf., is appointed adjutant of the 1st Battalion, this regiment. First Lieut. Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf., is relieved from duty with the Machine-gun Company (provisional) and assigned to Co. F, this regiment. Second Lieut. George M. Parker, jr., 21st Inf., battalion Q.M. and commissary, 2d Battalion, in addition to his other duties, will command the Machine-gun Company (provisional). (Jan. 23, 21st Inf.)

Second Lieut. George M. Parker, jr., 21st Inf., battalion Q.M. and commissary, 2d Battalion, is relieved from duty with the Supply Company (provisional), this regiment. Second Lieut. Robert T. Snow, 21st Inf., battalion Q.M. and commissary, 1st Battalion, is relieved from duty with Machine-gun Company (provisional), and assigned to the Supply Company (provisional), this regiment. (Jan. 25, 21st Inf.)

Capt. Austin A. Parker, 21st Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Military Prison, for duty. (Feb. 2, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Sick leave for two months to 2d Lieut. Harry R. Kutz, 22d Inf. (Feb. 3, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Leave twenty-five days, upon completion of temporary duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and to terminate not later than March 1, to Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf. (Jan. 23, 2d Div.)

Leave fifteen days to Capt. Harry F. Dalton, 23d Inf. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Leave one month, about Feb. 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, 23d Inf. (Jan. 25, 2d Div.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave ten days, upon completion of temporary duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and to terminate not later than March 1, 1915, to Capt. Thomas M. Hunter, 26th Inf. (Jan. 23, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, upon completion of temporary duty at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and to terminate not later than March 1, 1915, is granted 1st Lieut. John L. Jenkins, 26th Inf. (Jan. 22, 2d Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

Capt. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf., is detailed as provost marshal of the camp at Texas City.

Leave one month and twenty-five days, upon completion of temporary duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and to terminate not later than May 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Matthew J. Gunner, 27th Inf. (Jan. 23, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

The leave granted Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden, 28th Inf., is extended twenty-six days. (Jan. 20, 2d Div.)

Leave two months and twenty-one days, upon completion of temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and to terminate not later than May 1, 1915, to Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf. (Jan. 21, 2d Div.)

Capt. Henry E. Eames, 28th Inf., is designated as assistant commandant of the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla. Captain Eames will repair to Washington for temporary duty. (Jan. 28, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, 30th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash. (Jan. 28, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Charles F. Herr, Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty and is removed from list of detached officers, Jan. 29, and is assigned to 4th Infantry. He will join regiment. (Jan. 29, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.

The leave for one month to 2d Lieut. Pedro A. Hernandez, P.R.R. of Infantry, is extended three months. (Feb. 2, E.D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 25, Jan. 30, 1915, War D., as directs Chaplain Thomas L. Kelley, P.R.R. of Infantry, upon the completion of the temporary duty at Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Slocum, N.Y., is amended so as to direct Chaplain Kelley to report about March 1, 1915, at Fort Myer, Va., for duty and instruction by the chaplain of the 5th Cavalry until further orders. (Feb. 3, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Julian De Court, P.S., upon the expiration of his present leave will report at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for examination. (Jan. 29, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Thomas L. Kelley, recently appointed with rank from Dec. 29, 1914, is assigned to the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. Chaplain Kelley will proceed on or about March 1, 1915, to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty not exceeding five days, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty and for instruction by the Chaplain of the post until further orders. (Jan. 30, War D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1915. Detail for the court: Col. George A. Dodd, Cav., Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, M.C., Major Frank T. Woodbury, M.C., Capt. Alfred M. Mason, C.A.C., Capt. Dorsey Cullen, Cav., Capt. Frederic G. Kellond, Inf., 1st Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, Inf., 1st Lieut. John S. McCleery, Inf., 1st Lieut. Emory S. Adams, Inf., and 1st Lieut. Ira A. Smith, Inf., judge advocate. (Jan. 21, C.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., for the examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, M.C., Major William R. Eastman, M.C., Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., Capt. John J. Ryan, Q.M.C., Capt. John Alden Degen, 12th Cav. The junior member of the board other than a medical officer will act as recorder. (Jan. 12, C.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report at Fort Riley, Kas., at such time as they may be required for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 12th Cav., 1st Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 12th Cav., 2d Lieut. John T. Kennedy, 6th Cav., John K. Brown, 2d Cav., Sumner M. Williams, 1st Cav., Arthur E. Wilbourn, 13th Cav., Ernest G. Cullum, 4th Cav., and Herman Kobbé, 1st Cav. (Jan. 12, C.D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	days at
Thomas	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Sheridan	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	13
Sherman	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 3	12
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3	12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	11
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	Dec. 27	Jan. 2-16	13

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Following Schedule to San Francisco, 1916.					Lay
Transports.	Leave Manila.	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	days at S.F.
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	20
Sherman	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	23
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	23
Sheridan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	23
Sherman	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	22
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	24
Sheridan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	24
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16 Jan.	4-16 Jan. 12-16	24

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 2, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave a tea Tuesday for Miss Louise Phipps and the Misses Townsley. Other guests were the Misses Kimberly, Miss Anne Holt, Lieutenants Haskell, Larabee, Hannum, Stuart, McCain, Loomis, Villaret and Mr. Henry Phipps. Mr. Henry Phipps and Miss Louise Phipps, who have been staying at the Sherwood for the past week, left for Washington Wednesday. Mr. Phipps is a brother of Capt. Frank H. Phipps, jr.

Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent gave a Welsh rabbit party Wednesday night, after the moving pictures, for the Misses Townsley. Others present were Misses Helen Ohnstad, Ann B. and Bessie Kimberly and Anne Holt, Lieutenants Loomis, Haskell, Larabee, Stuart, Colladay and Packard. Mrs. Claude E. Brigham gave a bridge party Thursday night in honor of Capt. and Mrs. George F. Hawes. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie, Capt. E. G. Abbott, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury and Mrs. Alley.

Capt. E. G. Abbott spent the week-end as guest of Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker and Mr. Lee Haygood. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Masteller had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Captain Abbott, Mrs. Perneau and Lieut. and Mrs. Welshimer.

Mrs. Slater had dinner at the Chamberlin Friday for Miss Bessie Kimberly, Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieutenants Loomis, Hogan and Jouett. Major and Mrs. Williams had dinner Saturday, before the dance, for Miss Anne Holt, Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Anderson, the Misses Townsley, Ann B. Kimberly and Lieutenants Haskell, Hannum, Stuart and Colladay. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Wildrick had as their guests for dinner Saturday Gen. and Mrs. Maus and Capt. and Mrs. Seaman. Capt. and Mrs. Walter Baker entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Coward, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Bradley and Captain Abbott. After the dance Capt. and Mrs. Masteller had a supper for Captain Abbott, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, Captain Cain, Mrs. Perneau and Lieutenant Campbell. Lieut. and Mrs. George Moore had supper after the dance for Misses Ann B. Kimberly, Marian and Helen Townsley, Lieutenants Larabee, Stuart, Hannum, Haskell and McCain.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams entertained at dinner Sunday for Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick. Lieutenant Haskell had dinner at the Chamberlin the same night for the Misses Townsley, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieutenants Larabee and McCain.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 31, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. William E. Murray are entertaining their aunt, Mrs. Amanda Loomis, of Atlantic City, N.J. Mrs. Harry M. Johnston returned to her home in El Paso last evening after an extended visit here with her father and sisters, Mr. Charles H. Dorsey, Miss Emily Dorsey and Mrs. John B. Maynard. Miss Jessie Crocker left this evening for San Francisco, to sail for the Philippines to visit her sister, Mrs. Cox, wife of Lieut. Lewis Cox, U.S.N., commandant at Cavite. At Honolulu Miss Crocker will be the guest of her college classmate, Miss Lenihan, daughter of Major M. J. Lenihan, of Fort Shafter.

Col. and Mrs. Edwin N. Ketchum are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Walker, wife of Capt. Lawrence T. Walker, of Fort Slocum, N.Y. Lieut. Albert E. Brown, 4th Inf., and Mrs. Brown have rented a home near Fort Crockett, where they will be at home to their friends next week. On Friday afternoon they were tendered a surprise kitchen shower which, while informal, was a most enjoyable affair.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Capt. William E. Murray, of Fort Crockett, entertained with three tables of bridge Saturday. First prize was won by Mrs. James Bourke; Mrs. W. E. Evans drew the consolation. A two-course luncheon followed. The guests were Mrs. Edwin Landon, Mesdames Landon and Sanford, of New York; parents of Capt. and Mrs. Landon, who are their guests at Fort Crockett; and Mesdames James Bourke, John B. Maynard, H. A. West, A. O. Singleton, O'Rear, M. D. Graves, John Springer and W. E. Evans.

The officers of the 28th Infantry and their ladies entertained on Friday afternoon with the first formal social event in the new pavilion, a reception and dance in honor of Capt. and Mrs. James M. Lynch, of said regiment, who left Saturday for a three months' sojourn with relatives before going to the Philippines. The pavilion was beautifully decorated in flags and bunting. In the receiving line were Col. Edward H. Plummer, commanding officer of the regiment, the honor guests, Capt. and Mrs. Lynch, and Capt. and Mrs. Gideon H. Williams, Major and Mrs. H. A. Smith were unable to be present on account of illness. The invited guests included the officers of the regiment and their families exclusively. The 28th Infantry band rendered the musical program. In spite of the rain the event was largely attended. A buffet supper was served. Captain Lynch has been with his regiment ever since its organization fourteen years ago, and has recently been assigned to the 24th Infantry, Philippine Islands. In appreciation of the courtesy extended Captain Lynch gave an address, and in a few well chosen words expressed his keen regret in severing a tie so closely bound by years of friendship and good fellowship.

NOTES FROM THE FIFTH INFANTRY.

Empire, Canal Zone, Jan. 22, 1915.

A delightful hop was given at Camp Otis Saturday evening by the 10th Infantry. Those from our garrison who attended were Major and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Partello, Lieut. and Mrs. Wills, Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley, Lieut. and Mrs. Ware, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Justice, Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Kittson, Miss Bush, Captain Harbeson and Lieutenants Nolan, Larned, Murray and Waite. Preceding the hop, Major and Mrs. Phillips, Captain Harbeson and Lieutenant Nolan were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, 10th Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Partello's supper guests Jan. 13 were Lieutenants Lawrence and Erick. The following evening Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, from Camp Otis.

Capt. and Mrs. Frith had dinner Sunday for Lieutenants Farmer and Lanphier. The next day Lieutenant Lanphier left to spend a short leave in the States, and rumor has it that he will not return alone; our best wishes go with him. Lieutenant Farmer, recently transferred from the 11th Infantry to the 5th, arrived last Wednesday and has been assigned to Company I. The drawing card at the moving picture show on Wednesday night was a reel showing the two little daughters of Captain Justice, Janet and Elizabeth, at play with their dollies, which was made of them at the Pathe Studio in New York shortly before leaving the States.

The 1st Battalion, in command of Capt. W. D. Davis, left Friday for their first lock duty. Companies A and B went to Gatun Locks, with Captains Davis and Bugbee and Lieutenants Erick, Forbes and Milburn as officers; Company C, with Captain Justice and Lieutenant O'Brien, went to Miraflores Locks, and Company D, with Lieutenants Goodwin and Hyatt, went to Pedro Miguel. Mrs. Justice and little daughters spent Wednesday with Captain Justice at Miraflores Locks. Lieutenant Fecché was a guest on last Saturday of Lieutenant Lindt at Toro Point, the Atlantic Coast Artillery post, and that night attended a dinner and dance at the Hotel Washington, in Colon.

Mrs. Barnes was hostess Thursday for the ladies' auction club. Lieutenant Colonel Bartholf, retired, and Mrs. Bartholf, from Plattsburg, N.Y., arrived Wednesday on the S.S. Colon, to make an indefinite visit to their son, Lieutenant Bartholf. That evening they and Lieutenant Bartholf were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford. Mrs. Curry, mother of Lieutenant Curry, was also a passenger on the Colon and she, too, came for a visit with her son.

Mrs. Waterhouse, Miss Croxton and Miss Bush on last Thurs-

day composed a merry little party, going first to Darian, the radio station, where they were met by Lieut. Russell S. Orenshaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Orenshaw; then on to Gatun and inspected the locks there, and then on to Colon, where Lieut. and Mrs. Orenshaw entertained at luncheon. They returned on the evening train to Empire, tired but much pleased with their enjoyable outing.

Col. and Mrs. Morton gave a beautiful dinner last night in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Edwards and for Col. and Mrs. Paison, Major and Mrs. Phillips and Major and Mrs. Croxton. Later in the evening Col. and Mrs. Morton gave an informal reception for the members of the garrison to meet the new brigade commander. Gen. and Mrs. Edwards remained over night with Col. and Mrs. Morton, and this morning Lieutenant Wiley took them for a motor trip over the picturesque mountain road behind Empire.

Major and Mrs. Waterhouse were also hosts last night at a pretty dinner, the table decorations being of the dainty pink cadens de amour and other attractive table appointments of delicate pink. Their guests were Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, Dr. and Mrs. Meehan and Dr. Baylis. Another attractive dinner was that given by Miss Croxton and Miss Kittson for Miss Bush and Lieutenants Fecché, Waite and Murray, while Capt. and Mrs. Frith had with them to dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes.

Our ball team, that has been doing such splendid work on the Isthmus, met with a defeat last Sunday, when it played the Administration team from Balboa, the score being 2 to 0.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 26, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. King celebrated their wedding anniversary last Monday with a charming dinner of twelve. The table was lighted by pink-shaded candelabra, a mass of pink and white roses filling the center of the table. Among those partaking of Capt. and Mrs. King's hospitality were Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Col. and Mrs. Dickman, Captain Kochersperger, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney and Mrs. Charles Romeyn. The bridge club met this week with Mrs. Walsh. Capt. and Mrs. Weed's dinner guests Wednesday were Dr. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Beck on Monday had an informal dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Paine and Capt. and Mrs. Weed.

The Wednesday afternoon dancing class, with Miss Kingsland instructing, has become one of the social events of the week. The orchestra supplies the music, as well as on Friday afternoons, for the class held for the junior members of the post. Mrs. Powers has been confined to the house for several days, her illness having been caused by a severe fall last Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Wallace DeWitt had bridge Thursday for Mesdames Nicholson, Dickman, Foster, Crawford, King, Barney, DeWitt and Miss Fenton. Mrs. Crawford and Miss Fenton were winners of the highest scores at each table.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eastham on Friday night chaperoned Miss Winn, Miss Dickman, Lieutenants Nicholson, Nelson, Brett, Sumner and Ratkoff at a dance given at the Vermont Hotel in Burlington. The formal hop on Saturday night was largely attended. Captains King and Cox received with Mrs. Nicholson and Mrs. Dickman. An excellent punch, made by Mrs. King, and a delightful supper aided in the enjoyment of the occasion. Before the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Beck gave a charming red and white dinner. Their guests, Capt. and Mrs. King, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, Mrs. McCoy and Lieutenant Taubee, accompanied them later to the dance. Captain Powers has returned from leave.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 1, 1915.

Miss Anne Pallen arrived Jan. 25 to visit Miss Dorothy Dickman. On Jan. 26 Mrs. Buchanan entertained the members of the auction club, complimentary to Mrs. Walsh, who was presented with a guest prize, Mrs. Crofton winning the prize for the highest score. The high esteem in which Colonel Nicholson and his regiment are held by the citizens of Burlington and vicinity was strikingly shown on Tuesday evening, when a large and brilliant reception was held at the Ethan Allen Club of Burlington for the members of the post. Col. and Mrs. Nicholson and Col. and Mrs. Dickman were in the receiving line, with Mr. Loomis, president of the club, and Mrs. Loomis, and Mr. Kimball, vice president, and Mrs. Kimball. After the reception, held in the large parlors of the club house, there was dancing in the ball rooms, the 2d Cavalry orchestra furnishing the music. The decorations were of the national colors, troop guidons and flags covering the walls, and the banquet tables being massed in red carnations. The party from the post numbered about fifty officers and ladies.

Mmes. Nicholson, Dickman, Walsh, Clark, King, Smalley, H. Smalley, Hunter and Miss Fenton were entertained Wednesday at a bridge party at the Kliffa Club by Mrs. Miller, wife of Gen. C. P. Miller, and Mrs. Jocelyn, wife of Gen. S. P. Jocelyn. Mrs. Walsh left Thursday en route to Manila to join her husband, Colonel Walsh. Lieutenant Ratkoff was host at a prettily appointed tea dance Friday at the bachelors mess. Dancing was from three until five o'clock in the large dining room, after which the guests adjourned to Lieutenant Ratkoff's rooms, where sandwiches, tea and ices were served. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. King, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Eastham, Mesdames Bartlett, Barney, Buchanan, McCoy and Romeyn, Misses Winn, Dickman and Pallen, Lieutenants Taubee, Nicholson, Nelson, Duvall and Foster.

Major and Mrs. DeWitt gave a dinner Friday in honor of the new Mrs. Crofton, and for Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Major and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. King, Mrs. Foster, Captain Kochersperger and Lieutenant Coppock. An egg nog party was given Sunday afternoon by Capt. and Mrs. King, complimentary to Mrs. McCoy. Mrs. Nicholson poured egg nog and Mrs. Dickman presided over the coffee urn. Assisting Mrs. King were Mesdames McCoy, Barney and Hunter.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 30, 1915.

Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, who has been aid to Gen. Joseph M. Duncan and more recently aid to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, leaves Tuesday to join Troop A, 12th Cav., at Harlingen. Capt. and Mrs. Henry H. Robert returned to the post Saturday, having been away several weeks visiting relatives in the South. Major and Mrs. Walter L. Clarke on Sunday had dinner for Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Jasper E. Brady and Madame Clarke.

The usual polo game was played on Sunday. The post was well represented, and in spite of the cold day many motored out from town. Mrs. Gonzalez S. Bingham poured tea during the afternoon.

Among visitors on the post this week was Gen. Peter D. Vroom, who is spending the winter in San Antonio. Major John Cotter gave a bridge party Saturday in the Officers' Club for Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby, Major and Mrs. Walter L. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. William N. Michel and Mr. and Mrs. Cox. Mrs. Gordon R. Catts and small son are spending several weeks with Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott. The Monday Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. Dean Halford.

Mrs. F. T. Austin on Tuesday gave a tea for Mesdames Philip W. Corbusier, R. S. Parrott, D. C. Cain, W. H. Corbusier and Miss Speakman. Mrs. William H. Hay entertained at luncheon on Thursday, complimentary to Mrs. L. L. Briss and Miss Natalie Barnes. Other guests were Mesdames Tasker H. Bliss, James Parker, William D. Crosby, John W. Heard, Alonzo Gray, J. B. Clayton, Walter L. Clarke, H. W. Jones, John H. Read, H. B. Jordan, F. L. Case, Julius T. Conrad, Hamilton S. Hawkins, H. H. Robert, Matt C. Bristol, Madame Clarke, Misses Olive and Alice Gray and Miss Eleanor Bliss.

Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read had a reception and tea Friday to meet Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Jordan and Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss. About two hundred guests called. Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss and Mrs. James Parker presided in the dining room and Mrs. Jesse McEl Carter served punch. Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Nolan had dinner Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. Francis B. Payne, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. E. N. Jones, Mrs. L. L. Briss, widow of Colonel Briss, and Miss

Natalie Barnes, of Bryn Mawr, are guests of Major and Mrs. W. H. Hay.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, accompanied by Major W. H. Hay, left Thursday for Brownsville, to make an inspection at Fort Brown and of some of the troops encamped in the lower Rio Grande country. Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans are guests of Gen. and Mrs. James Parker. Miss Isabelle Crosby had supper Sunday for Miss Julia Crosby, Miss Amy Heard and Lieutenants McIntosh and Connolly. Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker, Lieut. and Mrs. Matt C. Bristol and Mrs. Gordon R. Catts. Capt. J. B. Corey, of Laredo, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Austin in the Cavalry post. Lieut. Sidney L. Chappell is here on temporary duty. Among those who attended the Menger dance Monday night were Capt. and Mrs. Henry H. Robert, Capt. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker, Misses Isabelle and Julia Crosby, Amy Heard, Alice Gray, Lieut. L. W. McIntosh, John W. McMahon and Donald H. Connolly.

Officers who have registered this week are Lieut. V. E. Miltenberger, en route to Brownsville; Capt. W. L. Lowe, sick here in the Base Hospital; Capt. William A. Austin, from Ringgold; Major L. A. Fuller, of Texas City, and Lieut. R. K. Venable. Mrs. D. C. Cain entertained at tea Thursday for her guest, Miss Speakman, of Philadelphia.

FORT HANCOCK NOTES.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 26, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Shepard gave a dinner Sunday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bunker's guest, Mrs. Ruddock. Other guests were Mrs. Hughes, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Lieut. and Mrs. Borton, Miss Fackler and Lieutenant Blackmore. Mrs. Lamoreux has recovered from an illness that has kept her confined to the house for two weeks. Chaplain and Mrs. Yates gave a dinner Friday in honor of Major and Mrs. Lamoreux and their guest, Mrs. Leonard Hughes. Invited to meet them were Major and Mrs. Shepard, Captain Workizer and Capt. and Mrs. Colvin.

The three children of Capt. and Mrs. Brett have been quite ill with colds, but they have now reached the convalescent stage. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker gave a dinner Wednesday to Capt. and Mesdames Tasker, Colvin and Brett. Colonels Gibson and Wheeler, O.D., visited the proving ground Friday, and at the same time Colonels Abbott, Black and Bellingier and Captain Robbins were spending the day at Fort Hancock for the purpose of considering the needed improvement to our demolished road to the Highlands. We are hoping that this visit will result in our soon having the use of the road.

Major and Mrs. Hawkins gave a dinner Thursday, inviting Colonel Birnie, Major and Mrs. Lamoreux, Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Tasker and Mrs. Leonard Hughes. Capt. and Mrs. Colvin were guests at a luncheon given in New York Saturday by Mrs. Arthur Goadby. Mrs. Wilson, of St. Louis, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Murphy. Members of this garrison regret very much the recent order received by Captain Tasker assigning him to station at Fort Wood.

Mrs. A. G. Vermilye, of New York, spent several days last week visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Borton. Mr. J. Duncan Edmonds, of Groton, Mass., was the week-end guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Yates. The members of this garrison who went to Fort Hamilton for the hop last Saturday evening were Major and Mrs. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Colvin, Lieut. and Mrs. Borton, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank and Lieutenant Taubee. Major and Mrs. Young were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Roberts; Capt. and Mrs. Colvin and Lieut. and Mrs. Borton dined with Mrs. Williams.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1915.

Mrs. Wright, of Oswego, gave a very pretty bridge party Monday afternoon. From the post were Mesdames Murray, Robinson, Smith, Diller, Dickinson and Miss LaFavour. Mrs. Parsons was a Syracuse visitor on Wednesday. Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. Murray's guest, returned Thursday to West Point, where she is visiting her brother, Chaplain Silver. Capt. Hamilton A. Smith returned to the post on Tuesday from a two months' leave spent in Florida at the home of his mother. He visited in Washington, D.C., en route home.

Mrs. Allen, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. Bloombergh, for some time, is just recovering from a several weeks' illness, and expects to return soon to her home in Afton, Kas. Major T. Q. Donaldson, 14th Cav., I.G., arrived Thursday morning to make the annual inspection of the garrison. He completed his inspection Saturday and immediately left for Madison Barracks. Mrs. Ralph Dickinson entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club Wednesday. Mrs. Diller and Miss LaFavour held the high scores.

Master Howard Bloombergh was four years old on Friday and invited the children of the garrison to his home to help celebrate the event. Various games were played to amuse the wee folks. Delicious refreshments were served by the little host's mother. Those present were Sara and Victoria Dickinson, Elizabeth Murray, Ruth and Emily Smith, Richard Weltv and Jack Bloombergh.

The members of this battalion are all highly pleased to learn of the promotion of our colonel to the grade of general officer. Colonel Mann is an officer of distinguished service and his promotion is well merited. It is, however, with great regret that we lose him as our regimental commander.

Lieut. Jason M. Walling has been appointed adjutant, relieving Lieut. Ralph Dickinson of that duty. Lieutenant Herwig, post athletic officer, is planning to give an athletic meet in the near future, the proceeds to be devoted to outfitting the baseball team for the coming season.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Feb. 2, 1915.

Miss Josephine Sharon, from Philadelphia, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, of Fort Mott, and in her honor several parties have been given. Lieut. and Mrs. Bell gave a buffet supper, followed by a dance, in the quarters. Present: Major and Mrs. H. L. Steele, Captain Burt, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas-Stahle, Miss Griffin, Miss Wicham, Miss Sharon and Mr. King, and from Fort Du Pont were Lieutenants French and Hochwalt. Lieut. and Mrs. Bell and Miss Sharon were luncheon guests of the bachelors at Fort Du Pont.

Major and Mrs. H. L. Steele had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Sharon, Miss Wicham, Lieutenants French and Hochwalt. Friends of Mrs. P. V. Kieffer will be glad to know that she is rapidly recovering from her operation for appendicitis. Chaplain W. K. Marvine recently returned from a leave spent in Philadelphia, where he was in attendance at the "Billy" Sunday meetings.

Colonel Chamberlaine, I.G., was the guest of Colonel Ketcham for a few days. Major and Mrs. H. L. Steele and Miss Wicham were guests of the Du Pont bachelors at luncheon on Friday. Mrs. Biggs, from New York, visited her sister, Mrs. Menges, for a few days. Mrs. Albright, from Chicago, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Menges, and in her honor Capt. and Mrs. Menges gave an attractive dinner on Wednesday for Colonel Ketcham, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieutenant Kieffer, and from Fort Mott Captain Burt, Miss Griffin and Mr. King.

Mrs. Barbara Keene went to New York with her cousin, Mrs. Simpson, who had been visiting at Fort Du Pont. Visiting Captain Burt at Fort Mott are his sister, Mrs. Thompson, and her two children, Miss Francis King and Mr. King. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas-Stahle, of Fort Mott, gave an informal housewarming last evening. The entire garrison enjoyed bridge and dancing until a late hour. Lieutenants French and Hochwalt were week-end visitors in New York city.

Mrs. Barbara Keene has returned from a week's stay in New York. Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark entertained at dinner last night for Colonel Ketcham, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Keene, Lieut. and Mrs. Gage.

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Owing to the force of troops that is kept on the border and in Texas on account of disturbance in Mexico, the War Department is experiencing considerable difficulty in securing troops for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The situation is further complicated by the fact that Congress has reduced the appropriations for transportation to a minimum and the War Department has no money to send troops to San Francisco. If Congress makes a special appropriation for the purpose, the 21st Infantry will be sent from Vancouver Barracks to San Francisco. In addition, it is proposed to organize a provisional brigade of Coast Artillery troops, drawing them from the nearest fortifications. Of course, if peace were restored in Mexico before the opening of the exposition the entire division could be sent to San Francisco and the visitors at the exposition given an opportunity to see a respectable force of troops under arms. Such an arrangement would prove to be one of the features of the exposition because of the service of the troops at Vera Cruz and along the border.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, in their report on H.R. 21257, a bill to create the office of chief of naval operations and for other purposes, say: "At present there exists a General Board and Naval War College, neither of which seems to be equipped for adequately performing this duty, nor have they sufficient officers under their jurisdiction to do this fundamental work for preparation of the plans of war. The demands upon the staff of the War College and the members of the General Board for other questions involving the efficiency of the personnel and material of the Navy are

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such that they have not had time and opportunity to fully prepare in detail and perfect this work. It is the opinion of the committee that the necessity for such an office exists in the Naval Establishment. It will be noted that the Secretary of the Navy retains absolute control over the office and the chief of operations performs only such duties as are assigned by the Secretary, and the orders are issued under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy. The principle of civilian control of the Navy Department is in no way affected by the provision recommended. The tentative duties of the proposed chief of naval operations and his assistants will be such that the work may be conveniently divided among nine committees or sections." In support of their opinion the committee quote from the statements of Rear Admiral Knight, U.S.N., in his recent speech before the Efficiency Society in New York.

Secretary Daniels has received a letter from Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's second term, who approves the naval program recommended by Secretary Daniels to Congress. Also one to the same effect from Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President McKinley, in which Mr. Long says: "I think that you are right on the one hand, maintaining the present reasonable program of naval construction, adapted to our ordinary preservation of the peace, but not, on the other hand, getting panic-stricken over the present European condition as if we were in danger of attack by the great nations, which will come out of that conflict bankrupt and exhausted, and recognizing the vital need of a long peace for their recuperation."

That England is preparing to put some 12-inch and 9.2-inch howitzers in the field, presumably next spring, has become known through a large order for 12-inch and 9.2-inch howitzer shells placed with American manufacturers. They are of the high explosive thin-shell type of howitzer projectile which evidently England intends to use in the attempt to drive the German troops out of their trenches in France and Belgium. As the British army had no such type of gun at the beginning of the war, it is presumed that the work of building them was started as soon as it became apparent that such large howitzers could be used effectively in the field. Nothing is known here as to the character of the guns or carriages. It is thought that the English ordnance experts have developed a carriage after the model of the 11.2-inch German howitzers. The belief is expressed that the British army will scarcely depend upon any gun which must be carried on the railroad but that it would be built so that it could be taken across country. The suggestion is made that the 9.2-inch howitzer would at least be mounted on wheels even if the 12-inch howitzer should be placed on a permanent base. Doubt is expressed as to the ability of any ordnance factory to turn out entirely new guns by next spring.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.

DR. BUTLER'S WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

The outgiving of President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, on the "United States of Europe," which originally appeared in the New York Times, now appears as a tract of the Carnegie Peace Endowment. Dr. Butler bases his hope of the success of such a federation of European nations on the work of the United States in making "a unified nation of a hundred million people and forty-eight commonwealths all bound together in unity and loyalty to a common political ideal and a common political purpose." Dr. Butler refrains, however, from mentioning the slightly important fact that despite its beginning without any separate individual nations to hamper its growth and to excite internecine strife, the United States has been able to present to the admiring gaze of Dr. Butler and the rest of the world a unified nation only because of the greatest Civil War in history. If the United States, beginning with a mere collection of "states" with no particular traditions or history as political entities, has required the unifying force of four years of war to preserve itself unbroken, how many years of war and how many separate wars will be required to perpetuate a United States of Europe made up, not of states just issuing from the cocoon of colonies, but of nations whose political foundations reach through the centuries and whose roots of nationalism are imbedded deep in the very fiber of the different peoples' being?

Recent American history also may be cited to give a strong refutation to Dr. Butler's additional assertion that "race antagonisms tend to die away and disappear under the influence of liberal and enlightened political institutions." The anti-Japanese land law legislation in California of the last few years would be a sufficient answer to this dream of Dr. Butler, even if such racial hatred appeared only in the United States. But it has not been confined to this Republic. It has been manifested in Canada and Australia, where the sentiment against the Oriental may be regarded as even stronger than it is in the United States. Only last summer a shipload of Hindus were prevented from landing at Vancouver by the Dominion authorities because of the opposition of the people of the Dominion to the immigration of Asiatics. These Hindus, moreover, were subjects of the King of England, to whom the Canadians themselves owed allegiance. Here, then, was found racial antagonism between people acknowledging the same citizenship. If President Butler had been in Sydney or Melbourne, Australia, during the visit of the U.S. Battleship Fleet less than ten years ago and had heard the declarations of the Antipodeans that the United States and Australia would stand together for the white man's control of the Pacific Ocean, he would have understood that race antagonisms persist "in spite of liberal and enlightened political institutions."

Pope Benedict does not agree with President Butler as to the disappearance of race antagonisms. Being in touch with the moral conditions and spiritual growth of the nations through the great organization of the Church more closely than President Butler can hope to be, the opinion of the Supreme Pontiff on the subject of race antagonisms is likely to be far more accurate. In his encyclical, the first reading of which in the American churches began on Jan. 17, the Pope said: "The truth is that men never acted toward each other in less brotherly fashion than now. Race hatreds are becoming almost a frenzy; nation is divided from nation more by enmity and jealousy than by geographical position; in the same city, within the same walls, the different ranks are on fire with mutual envy; all take as the supreme law their own self-interest." The enmity, jealousy and envy of which the Holy Father speaks are not the result of the war; on the contrary, they are the causes of it. If President Butler cannot see this, it is because he cannot read the human heart with that unerring judgment which marks the insight of the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

President Butler begs the whole question when he inserts the proviso about granting opportunity to develop. If there were boundless untrodden territories where each nation, when desirous of further development, could betake itself and there work out its experimentation in national development, wars might possibly long ago have disappeared from the earth. But unfortunately those unoccupied areas do not exist, and the nations crowd one another in their efforts to seek "an opportunity to develop."

The student of our recent history can be impressed in no greater degree by Dr. Butler's belief that our repeal of the Panama Canal tolls act has done more to make us a "true world power than did the Spanish War, the building of the Panama Canal, or anything else I can think of." No nation except Great Britain seemed to care a tuppence whether the act was repealed or not.

We heard of no demands from France, Germany, Italy, Austria or Spain, or any other country for the repeal of the act. The language of the act was altogether ambiguous, and, as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has already pointed out, the repeal may in the future recoil upon the United States to restrict its military operations in the canal district.

For President Butler to proceed from this hypothesis to the announcement that "we are the first moral power in the world to-day" is to overlook the ghastly failure we have made of the mission which the nations of Europe have assigned to us, namely, the protection of the citizens of foreign countries in Mexico. Here has been a moral duty knocking at our doors for years and all we have done has been to temporize. If Europe before this great war began had been asked about the garland of moral glory that Dr. Butler has twined about our brow, perhaps every chancellor in Europe would have pointed an accusing finger at Mexico, and asked, "Does the 'first moral power in the world to-day' permit things like that?"

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS LEGISLATION.

As the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL goes to press, the bitterest fight on the naval program that has taken place in the House of Representatives was in progress. Majority Leader Underwood assumed the leadership of the Little Navy forces, advocating a reduction of one battleship, five submarines, one transport and one hospital ship in the program reported by the House Naval Committee. He said that if this was not done there would be a \$35,000,000 shortage in the U.S. Treasury next year. The bill in its present form would require additional war taxes, was contended by Mr. Underwood. It would not be surprising if the House cut a battleship from the bill. Earlier action on this bill is noted on page 727.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, it is feared, will not be disposed to restore to the Naval Appropriation bill much if any of the personnel legislation stricken out in the House on points of order. Although not ready to commit themselves as to just what they will do when the bill is up for consideration some of the members have expressed themselves as believing that the entire personnel question should be handled when the Department's bill comes up at the next session of Congress. Even if the House should not take action on the bill the Senate committee will attempt to report some sort of a bill.

Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee has stated that after the Naval Appropriation bill has been disposed of by the House, he will conduct hearings on the Personnel bill. It is possible that a bill will be formulated in the committee during this session so that it can be reported at the beginning of the next. If this policy is pursued the Personnel bill could be placed upon the House calendar and taken up before the Naval Appropriation bill. If it is not put before the Appropriation bill it will be extremely difficult to secure action by both houses on personnel legislation next session.

The Secretary is also opposed to the House Committee provision for the creation of two admirals and four vice-admirals. He thinks that one admiral and two vice-admirals are sufficient. It is possible that a provision as suggested by the Secretary may be reported by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. If it is not, an effort will be made on the floor of the Senate to amend the Naval Appropriation bill so as to create these officers in the grade of admiral and vice-admiral. The tenor of the conversation of the Senators does not indicate that it will be possible to do more than create these grades for the commanders of the fleet. Under the provisions as proposed the rank will be held only by officers while they are afloat.

The Secretary will bring pressure to bear upon the Senate to secure some legislation for the creation of a Naval Reserve. He believes that there should be no delay in enacting legislation of this character and may send a communication to the Senate Committee on the subject. Chairman Padgett, House Committee on Naval Affairs, makes no secret of his approval of the recommendation in the report of the Navy Personnel Board for an active reserve list. For some time he has been convinced that such a list will add much to the efficiency of the Navy. He is not surprised that the proposition is not being received with universal satisfaction. As it is a radical proposition in personnel legislation it will require some time for the Navy to adjust itself to such a change, but Mr. Padgett is of the opinion that eventually it will be very popular. To begin with, he thinks that as a result of the present system of plucking sooner or later Congress will revolt against maintaining such a large retired list, from which the Government is obtaining practically no service. Mr. Padgett thinks that the active reserve list will offer prizes to ambitious officers. Whether an officer keeps in line for promotion will depend upon his qualifications and his efforts to become proficient. Under the proposed system it will not be enough for an officer simply to comply with the regulations and render indifferent service to the Navy. He must keep up with the times and maintain a high state of professional proficiency to be promoted. This system will be more in line with the method employed by large concerns in business life in advancing their employees. When asked for a statement on the passage by the House of the bill abolishing the "Plucking Board," Secretary Daniels stated that he had as long ago as last July advocated the

abolition of that board, and that he had at that time by the appointment of the Roosevelt board taken such steps as were necessary to remedy not only the conditions the Plucking Board was intended to overcome, but also to settle all other questions concerning personnel which had developed in recent years.

When Chairman Padgett introduced the Naval Appropriation bill Congressman Stafford said it would probably be of interest to the House if the Chairman could give information as to the amount of money being expended each year in actual naval construction on new projects, and Chairman Padgett stated he would endeavor to get the information. In his hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Secretary Daniels was asked practically the same question. He submitted in reply a statement and tabulation showing the amounts appropriated for increase of Navy in the last fifteen years, as follows: 1900, \$17,140,639; 1901, \$25,400,000; 1902, \$22,703,010; 1903, \$25,925,632; 1904, \$32,170,860; 1905, \$42,255,833; 1906, \$33,475,829; 1907, \$23,713,915; 1908, \$30,307,962; 1909, \$38,819,595; 1910, \$33,770,346; 1911, \$26,005,547.67; 1912, \$20,569,373.48; 1913, \$35,325,695; 1914, \$41,091,734. The Secretary said: "The building program for 1914, as authorized by this Congress, was \$5,766,039 more than in 1913—that is, the naval construction authorized required nearly \$6,000,000 more than in the last year of the preceding administration. If my recommendations are approved the 1915 new building program will be \$8,705,106 more than was authorized in the last year of my predecessor's term. If, added to that, this Congress shall authorize the use of the nearly \$2,000,000 saved from appropriations made for work on shore, the new building authorized by this Congress will be \$10,000,000 more than was authorized in 1913." The Committee on Naval Affairs decided to recommend new construction exceeding that recommended by the Secretary of the Navy by adding a number of submarines, a transport, and a supply ship, and the bill now pending before Congress authorizes for increase of the Navy \$45,909,801.

It is difficult to explain why the appropriations for Marine Corps barracks at Norfolk and Mare Island were stricken from the Naval Appropriation bill. Evidently thinking that the erection of barracks at these two points would result in the transfer of part of the marines from Philadelphia, Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, opposed any provision for the forces at Mare Island and Norfolk. Mr. Moore is laboring under a misapprehension, as the barracks for these places are intended only for the marines that are stationed there at present. The Navy Department is anxious to have barracks at Norfolk and Mare Island so that the marines can be taken out of tents and placed in comfortable quarters.

MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL.

Secretary Daniels has declared that he is opposed to the Marine Corps personnel legislation reported by the House Naval Committee. He will not carry his opposition so far as to send a protest to the Senate Committee against the legislation, but if it is referred to him he will make an unfavorable report on the provision.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a board consisting of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adjutant Inspector, U.S. M.C., and Col. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., to prepare a personnel bill for the Marine Corps. It is scarcely expected that any legislation will be secured at this session, but the board will be kept busy, in addition to its other duties, getting a report ready for the beginning of the next session. In the event of a special session of Congress it is planned to have the report ready shortly after Congress convenes. One of the most important propositions to come before the board is the adoption of a detail system for the Marine Corps like that in effect in the Army. Recently there has developed quite a sentiment in the Marine Corps in favor of filling vacancies in the Marine Corps headquarters and on the staff by details instead of by permanent appointments. The detail system is proving very satisfactory in the Army, and it is credited with initiating important reforms in the War Department and Army organization.

In his instructions to the board the Secretary of the Navy says: "It is not desired at this time to consider questions of rank and pay or increases in the total number of officers now provided by law in any corps. The board shall continually bear in mind the Department's desire only for recommendations that will properly regulate promotion and at as small increase in cost as may be practicable." The Navy Department Personnel Board, of which Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt was the head, worked under practically the same instructions, which it construed as meaning that the number of officers in some of the grades might be increased to create the necessary flow of promotion. The board, however, did not feel authorized to take up the question of creating the grades of admiral and vice-admiral. Neither will the Marine Corps board take under consideration the recommendation of the Commandant to create the rank of brigadier general in the corps.

The Secretary of the Navy will shortly appoint six or seven acting chaplains under the recent act of Congress which fixes the number of Navy chaplains at not exceeding one to each 1,250 of the total personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps. Acting chaplains will have the rank, pay and allowances of the lieutenants

junior grade in the Navy. The appointments of acting chaplains will be made from the list of those who have taken examinations under prescribed regulations. After completing four years' service in the grade of lieutenant, junior grade, the acting chaplains will be required to pass another examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant and by successive examinations will attain the rank of captain. Those who fail on examination for promotion will be honorably discharged. In reality, the acting chaplains will hold probationary commissions, as the Secretary of Navy is authorized to revoke their appointments at any time before they attain the rank of lieutenant. It is understood that the physical examination to which the candidates submitted was of a very exacting character. In addition to their religious duties, the chaplains are expected to be especially qualified to take charge of the athletic games of the enlisted men. They are also, under the policy of the Secretary of the Navy, an important part of the academic education of the enlisted men.

The board in its recommendation will probably provide for an active reserve list of the Marine Corps, similar to that provided for the Navy in the Naval Personnel bill reported to Congress. The instructions of the board are practically identical with those given to the naval personnel board, and an effort will be made to so frame the Marine Corps bill that it will be in harmony with the recommendations for the Navy.

In our issue of Nov. 7, 1914, we had something to say of the absurdity of the assertions of Dr. Frank Crane, one of the evening newspaper philosophers who are among the latest development of up-to-date journalism. We pointed out the silliness of his claim that if the nations now at war had "not possessed millions of dollars' worth of guns and fighting ships they would not now be destroying each other." To our surprise we find that he was invited to speak at the Saturday discussion of the Republican Club on Jan. 30. However, what he then said assured us that our comment on him had been not at all too severe. Dr. Crane told the Republican Club that preparation for war was all nonsense. He wanted a Peace Department, not a War Department. For every dollar expended for military purposes he would expend ten to further the brotherhood of man. He was strongest on federation, according to the World report. When that comes, then would come universal peace and happiness. There must have been a smile even upon the usually impassive countenance of Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, U.S. Vols., when he arose and gently intimated to the daily peace philosopher that the United States in 1861 represented that beautiful federation to which the speaker had just referred. There was then no army, no navy, and brotherly love had a clear field to show what it could do. Result: the greatest civil war known to history. This did not confuse Dr. Crane. No fact has yet been found that can upset a peace faddist. He triumphantly retorted that the Civil War had been fought to maintain the principle of federation and that "if people won't federate, there is nothing to do but lick them and make them federate." This exultantly proclaimed ultimate of the doctrine of brotherly love was too much for the audience, as was shown by the shouts of laughter. It is astonishing upon what well oiled hinges roll back the doors of forums to admit such nostrum venders.

For some time there has been much discussion over the relative value of armor-piercing shells, armor-piercing projectiles, and high explosive shells, and in order to obtain the most efficient projectiles that can be made, Secretary Daniels, after conferring with the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, last year appointed a Board of Naval Officers to make such experiments as were needed to determine upon the best projectiles. After the passage of Mr. Hobson's amendment, forbidding the purchase of 12-inch or 14-inch armor piercing shells, unless it was demonstrated that they could pierce battleship armor at an actual range of 12,000 yards, Chairman Padgett wrote Secretary Daniels asking him for the opinion of this board, of which Admiral Fiske is the senior member. Secretary Daniels has sent to Chairman Padgett the following report submitted by the board: "In obedience to your verbal instructions, the Board on Torpedo Shell has the honor to report that in its opinion the experiments held with the Isham shell on Jan. 27 were not conclusive, and fell far short of demonstrating that the Isham shell can be considered an effective weapon of naval warfare. All the shell ricocheted that fell at distances of 8,000 yards or less. Out of seven fuses only two operated correctly; and the shell being filled with black powder only, no proof was given that if high explosive had been in the shell it could have been detonated by safe means. The experiments, however, are to be continued. In regard to your additional instructions that the board give its opinion as to the wisdom of the amendment adopted by the House, whereby 'No part of the appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of armor-piercing shells of 12-inch caliber or larger, unless such shells are found by tests to be able to penetrate 10-inch Kruppized plates without breaking up the shell, fired with the standard service powder charge at an actual range of 12,000 yards,' the board is of the opinion that such a provision would jeopardize the readiness of the Navy for war. We believe that our armor-piercing shells are as good as any that any antagonist could use against us, and are as good as can be made in the present state of the metallurgical art."

TANGLE IN ARMY LEGISLATION.

Those who are interested in securing some Army legislation at this session of Congress have read with regret the letter of Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to Secretary Garrison and the Secretary's reply. It is indeed unfortunate that such two progressive thinkers on the question of national defense should disagree as to the methods of obtaining some effective Army legislation. As to general principles the Secretary and Chairman Chamberlain agree. There were never two men who were more thoroughly in earnest in their efforts to secure legislation for an increase in the strength and efficiency of the land forces of the United States. Both agree that the General Staff's recommendations of 1912 are along correct lines and think that they should be followed by Congress. Several weeks before Congress convened the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL called attention to the importance of the recommendation from the General Staff to carry out the reorganization scheme of 1912. At the time it was stated that Army legislation would be a live topic and that the General Staff should be ready with its recommendations for a legislative program. We were not prepared to state who was responsible for the most unfortunate delay in preparing this report, but it is now apparent that the difference between the Secretary and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs might have been avoided had this report been submitted to the Secretary.

In his letter to Senator Chamberlain, Secretary Garrison expresses his regret that the Senator does not approve of the bills now pending in the Senate, which the Secretary thinks "are exactly in the line of any rational consideration of our military needs; would fit in with any more elaborate plans; and, if immediately enacted, would be of great value. Whatever is done," he says, "should be along the line of definite Army policy, that is to say, a definite military policy." And this he thinks is "along the lines with which we are now dealing with it."

Continuing, the Secretary says: "When I came to consider the recommendation which I should make to Congress and the bills which I should advocate, I had, in connection with the subject with which we are now dealing, to consider two alternatives: One was to secure more organizations for the Army along the line of the policy above referred to; and the other was to secure the completion of the units we already possessed. The reasons for recommending the latter seemed to me to be absolutely convincing. All military experts, I think, agree that the unit you have should be complete; and that if you have units which are incomplete in themselves you are inducing ineffectiveness. For instance, at the present time we have a regiment of the proper number of companies, but each company is only composed of about one-half or less of the number of men which it should have for its complete equipment. Military men agree that when you fill that company up with raw levies you do not only decrease its efficiency in the proportion that the raw levies bear to the trained men, but you practically reduce it all to the efficiency—or lack thereof—of the raw levies. This seems too plain to require argument. It therefore seemed to me to be the better way to fill up existing units to the number which it is agreed they should have to make them effective—that is, to the statutory strength thereof—rather than to add more incomplete units to the Army. The worst that could be said about my recommendation would be that the other idea would be just as good—namely, adding more incomplete units. Certainly no military man can condemn the idea which I did adopt and which seemed to me to be the only proper conclusion of the question."

"All of the other recommendations that I made were along the line of the military policy recommended by the General Staff. It is the fact that all of the bills had the approval of the General Staff, excepting the Coast Artillery increase bill. That did not proceed from the General Staff, and it may be that the other branches of the Army represented in that Staff would not approve of increasing the Coast Artillery in a greater number—that is to say, in a larger proportion—than you increased other branches of the Service. Here again it is a matter of judgment; and I felt that since we were so woefully behind in furnishing our quota for this essential work we should make that up, even if it produced a disproportion. I still think so. As you know, we have spent at least \$160,000,000 in coast defenses, and, under the adopted policy, have relied upon the National Guard to furnish one-half the personnel, and have agreed to furnish the other half from the Regular Army. The National Guard has not been able to fulfill its part, and we have not, in fact, come anywhere near filling our part. All that I am asking for is that we should live up to our own agreement in this respect; and until we do so it is hopeless to expect that we can get the National Guard to do their part. Certainly it seems to me to be a situation that we cannot longer permit to endure—that these great coast defense forts should have no trained personnel to handle them. This personnel cannot be improvised; and the guns might as well be dismantled if we are not to have trained men to handle them."

"From time to time the War College has devoted its attention to formulating a general bill covering the whole subject matter. I recall that an officer connected with the General Staff appealed to you some time last summer to secure his retention in Washington to work on this very matter, and that you brought it to my attention. His duties called him elsewhere, and I notice that he has continued his activity in this respect and has caused his views to be published in several newspapers. I suppose it is too much to hope that all of the officers of the Army can be expected to reach the wise conclusion that by interfering with the policies adopted by the War

Department they cannot achieve any good results, and almost always succeed in blocking and preventing that being done which would be for the best interests of the Service."

"No one can possibly have the best interests of the Army at heart to a greater extent than the head of this Department and those who loyally support him in carrying out the policies agreed upon. I entirely agree with you that 'piece-meal' legislation, in the sense in which that word is properly applied, is bad. That legislation is always the result of some individual interest outside of the War Department getting the ear of Congress and causing it to attach some rider, as you say, to other legislation or to Army legislation for the special interest of the officer involved or for the particular service that he represents. It is an improper use of the word to suggest that those bills which the War Department from time to time advocates are 'piece-meal' legislation. They are that legislation which the War Department, in view of all the circumstances, feels called upon or justified to urge upon Congress for enactment."

"The other alternative suggested by you does not seem to me to be practicable, for the reasons which I have perhaps inadequately stated but sufficiently indicated to convey the broad outlines of my ideas on the subject."

"The bill to which you refer, and to which I have alluded above, which has been studied by the General Staff, has never been submitted to me for my consideration. It is one which, you can well imagine, requires intense, prolonged and comprehensive consideration before final conclusions could be reached. If we are to have a bill which proposes at one time to embrace the entire subject of military policy and makes legislative provision with respect thereto, it presents a subject calling for the greatest amount of time, concentration and wisdom that those responsible for it can possibly give to it. Feeling as I do that such a counsel of perfection as would result from a hope that this whole subject could be thus disposed of in one bill is impracticable, I have not felt inclined, since learning of the War College study, to take up for consideration the subject of preparing a general bill legislating for all of the details of a complete military policy and making provision therefor."

"You will understand that the General Staff, as a whole, has never passed upon the bill in question, nor has it passed upon the question of whether it would be advisable, in view of all the things which must be kept in mind, if we are to be guided by wisdom, to present one comprehensive bill dealing with the whole situation at one time."

"I note in your letter that you feel that nothing can be accomplished of any sort at this session excepting the routine appropriation bills. There is therefore no need for my immediate consideration of this subject matter. I will give it consideration with a view to such action as I may be later advised. I would welcome your co-operation in reaching a proper conclusion, and would be pleased to receive any views that you have in respect to those expressed by me herein."

THE COAST GUARD SERVICE

The President on Jan. 28 signed the bill to create the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue Cutter Service.

The combining of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service into the Coast Guard which is effected by the passage of the bill S. 2337 makes these changes: It joins both services under one executive head; provides a retired list for the men on account of age or after thirty years' service; gives the men of the Life-Saving Service longevity pay for re-enlistments, and a clothing allowance and medical attention from the Public Health Service. Also, it provides that a sum of money equivalent to two years' pay shall be given to the dependents of those who lose their lives in the service. It creates a naval reserve of about 4,100 officers and men, ready to operate under the Navy Department whenever the President directs. On the eve of their departure from the arena of separate existence, the work of these two services during the last fiscal year is interesting to contemplate. The number of persons actually rescued from peril was 5,238; the number of vessels to which assistance was rendered was 2,147; the number of persons on board vessels assisted was 10,983. Thirty-one derelicts or obstructions to navigation were destroyed or removed. The value of the vessels assisted, including the value of their cargoes, was \$24,386,191. The cost of maintaining and operating the services for the year 1914 was \$4,781,949. This amalgamation is really a reuniting of formerly combined services, as the Life-Saving Service grew out of the Revenue Cutter Service in 1878. At first it was administered as a part of the Revenue Cutter Service, and for some time was a volunteer service. Hence, except for the change of name the two services so far as organization is concerned are practically where they were before 1878. Chairman Adamson, of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in presenting in the House on Jan. 20, the claims of the two services to an improved status such as the bill proposed made much of the report of Capt. John R. Bartlett, U.S.N., at the close of the Spanish-American War on the efficient service rendered by the Life-Saving Service as part of the Coast Signal Service, under the direction of Captain Bartlett. The Life-Saving Service contributed 1,443 men to this duty. "The result of my experience," said Captain Bartlett's report, "leads me to believe that the Coast Signal Service should be an integral part of a naval coast-defense system." One of his recommendations was that each life-saving station should be made a coast signal station. The added efficiency which would be given to the Life-Saving Service by the bill would

make available for immediate service in connection with the defense of the coasts a corps of about 4,100 trained officers and men. The combination of the services would give a total of twenty-five seagoing ships and nineteen harbor tugs and launches, 279 coast guard stations and a total authorized personnel, including commissioned officers, warrant officers and enlisted men, of 4,093. Compared with the volunteer life-saving service of Great Britain, the American service in 1913 with 285 stations rescued 4,202 persons against rescues of 824 by 672 British stations. Mr. Adamson said that one of the most admirable features of the bill was the fact that it created a trained naval reserve without any additional cost to the Government.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

In the Senate on Jan. 28 Mr. O'Gorman submitted an amendment proposing to reappoint officers of the Army who were mustered out without a hearing under General Orders No. 1, Jan. 2, 1871, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

In the Senate Feb. 2 Mr. Warren submitted an amendment authorizing the President to retain Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., on the active list of the Army as an additional officer of the line of the Army and as major and as commanding general, Western Department, U.S. Army, from April 29, 1915, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

The Philippine Independence bill (H.R. 18459) was reported in the Senate Feb. 2, amended in various particulars and with the preamble rewritten as follows: "Whereas it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines such an increasing control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing the sovereignty of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence, which it is the purpose of the United States to grant, when, in the judgment of the United States, the people of the Philippine Islands shall have shown themselves to be fitted therefor."

The House on Feb. 1 passed S. 655, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to survey the lands of the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation and open the same to settlement.

Favorable report was made in the House Feb. 3 on H.R. 16896, for relief (claims) of Col. Richard H. Wilson, U.S.A.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmits detailed estimates of expenses made necessary under the provision of an act approved Jan. 28, 1915, which are in addition to the estimates in the annual book of estimates already submitted for 1916 under the separate heads of Revenue Cutter Service and Life-Saving Service; also an estimate for the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1916. Total additional for Revenue Cutter Service, \$34,019; total additional for Life-Saving Service, \$380,009; total additional expense under the Coast Guard for 1916, \$386,228.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 230, Mr. Tillman.—To authorize the appointment of an Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

S.J. Res. 233, Mr. Shafroth.—Providing for world organization to secure permanent international peace.

S. Res. 531, Mr. Poindexter.—Resolved, That the Secretary of State is directed to inform the Senate if it is the understanding and intention of this Government that such canal as may be constructed on the Nicaragua route to be acquired by the treaty with Nicaragua recently submitted to the Senate will be subject to the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain and if under that treaty the United States will be prohibited from defending or fortifying said canal or collecting munitions of war therein, and if citizens of the United States will be deprived of the free use thereof and if it is the intention and understanding of this Government that citizens and subjects of foreign nations shall have equal rights and privileges in said canal with citizens of the United States.

S. 7513, Mr. Catron.—To acquire and preserve the battle ground of the battle variously known as the Battle of Apache Canyon, Pigeons Ranch, and Glorieta, in the state of New Mexico.

H.J. Res. 413, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—To authorize the appointment of an Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

H.J. Res. 414, Mr. Hayden.—Directing the Secretary of War to investigate the claims of American citizens for damages suffered within American territory and growing out of the insurrection in Mexico.

H.R. 21257, Mr. Hobson.—That there shall be a Chief of Naval Operations, who shall be an officer on the active list of the Navy not below the grade of rear admiral, appointed for a term of four years by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who, under the Secretary of the Navy, shall be responsible for the readiness of the Navy for war and be charged with its general direction. All orders issued by the Chief of Naval Operations in performing the duties assigned him shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and his orders shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary and shall have full force and effect as such. To assist the Chief of Naval Operations in preparing general and detailed plans of war there shall be assigned for this exclusive duty not less than fifteen officers of and above the rank of lieutenant commander of the Navy or major of the Marine Corps.

H.R. 21304, Mr. Adair (by request).—To create an executive Department of Peace.

The Minneapolis Tribune publishes an effective analysis by Mr. Alfred H. Bill of the article by Congressman Hay published in the Sunday Magazine and noticed by us at the time of its appearance some weeks ago. Mr. Bill cites in reply to Mr. Hay the facts of our military

PROPOSED PERSONNEL BILL PROMOTIONS.

The following will be the line promotions that will take place if the Navy Department's Personnel bill is enacted into law in its present form:

Junior officer in grade of July 1, 1915.
Rear Admiral.....Winterhalter, A. G.
Captain.....Kittelle, S. E. W.
Commander.....MacArthur, A.
Lieutenant Commander.....Stanton, A.
Lieutenant.....Osburn, C. T.
Lieutenant (Junior Grade).....Winsley, L. N.
Ensigns.....Class of 1915.

Junior officer in grade of July 1, 1920.
Rear Admiral.....Logan, G. W.
Captain.....Karns, F. D.
Commander.....Gay, J. B.
Lieutenant Commander.....Keiran, R. T.
Lieutenant.....Hinckley, R. M.
Lieutenant (Junior Grade).....Class of 1917.
Ensigns.....Class of 1920.

July 1, 1916.
Clark, G. R.
Ziegemeier, H. J.
Overstreet, L. M.
Rhodes, B. Y.
Bernard, R. F.
Kutz, F. G.
Class of 1916.

July 1, 1921.
Morgan, C. B.
Kearney, T. A.
Brown, G. P.
Nichols, N. L.
Linsley, L. N.
Class of 1918.
Class of 1921.

July 1, 1917.
Rodman, H.
Hough, H. H.
Johnson, T. L.
Joyce, C. S.
Cochran, W. B.
Class of 1914.
Class of 1917.

July 1, 1922.
Kittelle, S. E. W.
Boyd, D. F.
Kessler, R. W.
Keleher, T. J.
Kutz, F. G.
Class of 1919.
Class of 1922.

July 1, 1918.
Williams, C. S.
Hines, J. F.
Glenn, J. B.
Wilcox, J. W.
Shea, F. L.
Class of 1915.
Class of 1918.

July 1, 1923.
Williams, P.
Johnson, T. L.
McClendon, B.
Comfort, R. M.
Class of 1914.
Class of 1920.
Class of 1923.

July 1, 1919.
Gilmer, W. W.
Wells, C.
Dodd, E. H.
Taffinder, S. A.
Hein, H. R.
Class of 1916.
Class of 1919.

July 1, 1924.
Moffett, W. A.
Watson, A. E.
Baggallay, W.
Merrill, R. T.
Class of 1915.
Class of 1921.
Class of 1924.

situation heretofore published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and turns upon them the illuminating light of our past history of military neglect and inefficiency. As Mr. Bill well says: "Mr. Hay's plans involve just such a two years of disaster as the first two years of the Civil War or the first two years of the Revolution. They involve, that is, two years of training, and officering an army after war has commenced. As one officer put it the other day: 'Why,' said he, 'if war were declared and this country invaded we of the Regular Army and the Militia would be taken out and shot as an example to the rest of the country.'"

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Having, earlier in the week, disposed of all items in the Naval bill except the "Increase of the Navy," the House on Feb. 5 took up this important subject. What with the various pleas for more battleships, less battleships and no battleships, and the question of submarines and battle cruisers, debate was still in progress as we went to press, without reaching a conclusion as to the construction program.

In our issue of Jan. 16, pages 630, 631, we gave in full the new legislation contained in the Naval Appropriation bill as it was reported to the House by the Naval Committee. After devoting the day and night sessions of Jan. 29 to general discussion of the bill the measure was taken up on Jan. 30 and considered by items. In two days about all the new legislation was stricken out on point of order, save in the following particulars:

The House adopts in the following amended form legislation abolishing the Plucking Board and restoring plucked officers to the active list:

Abolishing the Plucking Board.—Section 9 of the Naval Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, entitled "An Act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, repealed. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, within two years of the approval of this Act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer to the active list of the Navy or Marine Corps all officers who may have been transferred from the active to the retired list of the Navy under the provisions of Sec. 9 of said Personnel Act and from the active to the retired list of the Navy or the Marine Corps by the action of any board. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer from the retired to the active list of the Marine Corps, in the grade and with the rank and seniority to which he would have been entitled had he not been so retired, in his original place as an additional number, any officer now on the retired list of the Marine Corps: Provided, That the circumstances concerning his retirement have been examined by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress, and that both of said committees have reported favorably to the Senate or to the House a bill to transfer such officer to the active list of said Marine Corps: Provided further, That such officer shall be transferred to the place on the active list which he would have held if he had not been retired, or to which he had passed a satisfactory examination for promotion, and shall be carried as an additional number in the grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted: And provided further, That such officer shall stand a satisfactory medical and professional examination for promotion, as now provided by law.

That the President be, and he is hereby, also authorized, within two years of the approval of this Act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer to the active list of the Navy any other officer who may have been retired under the said Sec. 9 whom he may consider physically and professionally qualified to discharge his duties on the active list: Provided, That such officer shall be transferred to the place on the active list which he would have held if he had not been retired and shall be carried as an additional number in the grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted: Provided further, That such officer shall stand a satisfactory medical and professional examination as now prescribed by law: And provided further, That any officer transferred to the active list shall not by the passage of this Act be entitled to back pay or allowances of any kind.

The paragraph which sought to reappropriate \$1,000,000 unobligated balances of naval appropriations of 1914 and make it available for aeronautics was stricken out on point of order, but the following new appropriation was adopted in its stead:

Aeronautics.—The sum of \$500,000 is appropriated and made available for aeronautics, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for procuring, purchasing, constructing, operating, reserving, storing, handling air craft and appurtenances, maintenance of air craft stations and experimental work in the development of aviation for naval purposes.

It was sought by inserting the word "Hereafter" to make permanent legislation of last year's provision that "officers who now perform engineering duty on shore only and officers of the Construction Corps shall be eligible for any shore duty compatible with their rank and grade to which the Secretary of the Navy may assign them." The provision is reinserted in this present bill, but the "Hereafter" was stricken out on point of order.

A proviso is added under Ordnance and Ordnance Stores:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of armor-piercing shells of 12-inch caliber or larger unless such shells are found by tests to be able to penetrate 10-inch Kruppized plates without breaking up the shell, fired with a standard service powder charge at an actual range of 12,000 yards.

LEGISLATION STRICKEN OUT.

The new legislation stricken out on point of order includes the following (see pp. 630, 631, Jan. 16):

Creating a Chief of Naval Operations.
Providing for Admirals and Vice Admirals.
Additional Officers, including brigadier generals, for Marine Corps.
Legislation for the Naval Aviation Service.
For commissioned chiefs, U.S.N.
For pay clerks, U.S.N.
Pay and retirement of field clerks, Q.M.D., Marine Corps.
For a U.S. Naval Reserve.
Increasing number of gunnery sergeants, Marine Corps.
Rank for Prof. G. A. Littlehales.
Annual leaves, classified employees.
Reappropriating \$400,000 voted for barracks on the Isthmus of Panama in 1913, and making it available for barracks at Mare Island and Norfolk, Va.
That no deduction shall hereafter be made from the six months' gratuity pay on account of preparation and transportation of remains.

Despite the urgent pleas of the Hydrographic Office, the permission to print nautical books, charts, etc., is withheld on point of order. The naval officers authorized to be detailed are not to exceed four.

The authority to pay in advance for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals is also withheld on point of order. Point of order was sustained to the proviso in the bill that would have authorized "the accounting officers of the Treasury to allow, in settlement of accounts of disbursing officers involved, payments made under the appropriation 'Contingent, Navy,' to civilian employees

appointed by the Navy Department for duty in and serving at naval stations maintained in the island possessions during the fiscal year 1916."

The authority to employ an advertising agency or agencies in advertising for recruits is stricken out on point of order.

From the Engineering paragraph the clause is removed which authorized the purchase of land as necessary for sites for radio shore stations; also the proviso limiting price of same. The item of \$400,000 for radio stations, in a scheme to cost not to exceed \$1,500,000, went out on point of order; likewise the Naval Academy item of \$2,500 for purchase of books in the open market.

Among amendments offered and rejected were the following:

That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used to pay for the printing, publishing, or circulating of posters, papers, or literature of any kind that in any respect gives misinformation as to the character of the service to be performed by men enlisted for service in the Navy or Marine Corps, or that is calculated to deceive men who apply for enlistment, or whose enlistment is sought by recruiting officers, as to the character of the service to be performed, the opportunities thereof, or advantage to be derived therefrom.

That no books, charts, and sailing directions authorized hereunder [Hydrographic Office] shall be sold or exchanged with any nation that declines, through any governmental agency, the books, charts, or sailing directions published by such government to sell or exchange them with our Government.

That no part of said sum [Ordnance] shall be used for the purchase or manufacture of armor-piercing shells until \$250,000 shall have been used for the purchase or manufacture of high explosive shells.

Indian Head Proving Ground.—Strike out the figures "\$141,620" and insert in lieu thereof "\$350,000: Provided, That \$200,000, or so much thereof as is necessary, be used for the construction of a Government plant for the manufacture of high-explosive shells."

Experiments Bureau of Ordnance.—Provided, That \$20,000 of this appropriation shall be expended to test the reinforcements of the hulls of battleships and cruisers against submarine attack, and for this purpose, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, charges of high explosive as powerful as 300 pounds of picrate of ammonia shall be detonated under target sections of hulls similar to the hull of a battleship of the first line.

Marine Corps.—That the number of privates heretofore authorized is increased by 110, of whom 20 may be promoted to gunnery sergeants, 20 may be promoted to sergeants, and 70 may be promoted to corporals.

DEBATE ON NAVY BILL.

In the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill in the House on Jan. 29 Representative Gardner called attention to the fact that the committee report placed the first line battleships at twenty-one and that under the ruling of the Department of Nov. 9, 1912, all ships over ten years of age go into the second line. With the retirement to the second line of the South Carolina and the Michigan on March 3 next, Mr. Gardner said the "first line" battleships would number only eight. Mr. Britten, of Illinois, took occasion to denounce the system of plucking. He referred to Captain Hill, who was plucked last year, in terms which that modest officer would doubtless deprecate. He called him "one of the greatest captains of the U.S. Navy, if not the greatest, up to the time he was plucked." He trod on the toes of the Board of Construction, said the Illinois member, by insisting that torpedoes be not taken from battleships, and after a six months' fight he won. Captain Hill's contributions to naval organization were glowingly set forth by Mr. Britten, who insisted that he had been sent to the untidy ship Marietta for revenge.

Mr. Witherspoon came along then with a speech which was practically a repetition of what he had said in the House at a recent session when he took a proud position among the "little Navy" men. He repeated his old misstatements about the comparative strength of the German and United States navies. He made much of the statements of Admiral Fletcher, U.S.N., at a committee hearing, when the latter said that our Navy could successfully resist the navies of any of the Powers except England, and when it was pointed out to him that England could use only about half of her fleet against us, on account of her neighbors, he admitted it would be a close contest.

Mr. Slayden followed this speech with a eulogy on the submarine, pointing out that the victorious British fleet in the recent North Sea battle had to withdraw in open sea because the retreating ships had got behind a line of submarines. To illustrate the backwardness of this country in going in for submarines, Mr. Slayden dwelt historically upon the conservatism of the U.S. Navy, which he declared to be the most conservative body in the United States. He spoke of the long fight Ericsson had to make to get his monitor accepted. Into his speech, which appears in full in the Congressional Record, Mr. Slayden worked the correspondence of Sir Percy Scott, of the British navy, foretelling the passing of the battleship because of the under-water craft.

By far the most impressive speech of the debate was that of Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama. The fine thing about Mr. Hobson is that he does not run away from his statements and seek to soften and excuse his previous charge. He came straight back with the statement he had made at a committee hearing a few weeks ago, that in May and June and up into July, 1913, our Government believed that war was imminent in the Philippines with a foreign Power and that our gunners at Corregidor Island, at the mouth of Manila Bay, slept on their guns for six weeks and were on duty day and night, that the harbor was mined, and that every hour they expected the appearance of a hostile fleet. Furthermore, Mr. Hobson said cipher instructions were sent to navy yard commandants to have their stations put on a war basis.

In answer to a question, Mr. Hobson defined at great length the duties of the General Board of the Navy, submitting letters thereon from Secretary Daniels and Admiral Dewey. Mr. Hobson referred to the anti-American propaganda in Japan, and expressed his conviction that Japan permitted the American Battleship Fleet to cross the Pacific only upon our assurance that it would be out of that ocean at a fixed date. He also said he was sure that war with Japan was averted in 1913 only by assurances of the Administration that America would speedily retire from the Philippines. Mr. Hobson closed his admirable speech with the full text of the address of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., delivered at the Efficiency Club in New York on Jan. 25 last and the report of the Naval Committee on the Council of National Defense bill, second session, Sixty-second Congress.

Mr. Gerry, of Rhode Island, said that the reasons the submarines had proved so effective in the present war were that the belligerent nations were near each other, that waters that the fights took place in are limited in area, that home bases are never far off, and that the

scout ships which the British have thrown out to protect their dreadnoughts and coast have given the submarine a great field for effective work. No vessels in these fleets have been sunk except units of this screen.

Mr. Hensley thought he scored a strong point when he said that against the claim that preparedness does not incite to war he would place the assertion of Rear Admiral Vreeland, U.S.N., made at a committee hearing at the last session, when the Admiral said that the aggressor nation is usually the more powerful because it thinks there is something to be gained by warring. Mr. Hensley also used the submarine's deadliness as a weapon with which to strike at the whole scheme of adequate naval defense. It would appear from the use of the submarines' work by the little Navy men in this debate that they will use that vessel as a club for pounding any measure for enlarging the Navy.

FOR A NATIONAL AVIATION COMMITTEE.

The Vice-President on Feb. 2 laid before the Senate two memorials from a committee of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on the need for the creation by law of a national advisory committee to develop aircraft for war. One memorial bears the signatures of Alexander Graham Bell and Charles D. Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institution. The memorial was prepared by a committee named by the regents for the Smithsonian with the approval of President Wilson. The project proposed, therefore, has the indorsement of the Administration. The Smithsonian Institution, the memorial says, became interested in aeronautics in 1860 and that it is appropriate therefore that it should address Congress on the subject. While the United States led the world in the earlier development of heavier than air machines it is now the only first class Power that does not have an advisory committee for aeronautics and suitable research laboratories for the advancement of aviation. It is recommended that the aeronautic committee be named by the President, to be made up of two representatives of the War Department, two of the Navy Department, and one each of the Smithsonian Institution, the Bureau of Standards and the Weather Bureau, together with seven men skilled in aeronautical engineering or its allied sciences.

The memorial states that at the outbreak of the war France had about 1,400 aeroplanes, Germany 1,000, Russia 800, Great Britain 400 and the United States 23. Reference is made to experiments with aircraft conducted by Professor Langley, late secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and credit is given to him, the Wright brothers and Curtiss for the invention and early development of the heavier than air machines.

"If as rapid progress is made in the coming decade as has been made in the past ten years," says the memorial, "the flying machine will become as permanent a part of the means of rapid and safe transportation, with certain limitations, as the automobile to-day is in land transportation."

Following the presentation of the memorial a bill was offered by Representative Robers providing for the creation of the advisory committee as proposed.

CANDIDATES TO WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Alabama—George L. Moulton, Mobile.
Arizona—Will Nash, Miami; Brooks Scott, alternate, Douglas; Emile B. Yoakum, alternate, Warren.
Connecticut—Robert S. Rowe, 1270 Townsend avenue, New Haven.
Idaho—Oscar A. Axelson, alternate, Lewiston.
Indiana—Heber W. Smith, Owensville; Earl J. Burchfield, alternate, Evansville; Prentiss D. Moore, alternate, Owensville.
Iowa—Leland H. Hewitt, Northwood.
Kentucky—John R. Droegge, alternate, Covington.
Missouri—Herbert B. Jordan, Jefferson City.
North Carolina—Hugh A. Murrill, jr., Charlotte; Purvey B. Summey, alternate, Dallas.
New York—Harold F. Smith, alternate, Saratoga Springs.
Oklahoma—Earl J. McGlathery, McLoud.
South Carolina—John M. Tatum, Cope; Albert R. Taber, alternate, Columbia; Leon C. Boineau, alternate, Columbia.
Texas—H. Gilmore Webster, Whitewright; Mayo W. Neyland, jr., alternate, Greenville.
Wisconsin—Isador W. Mendelsohn, Madison.

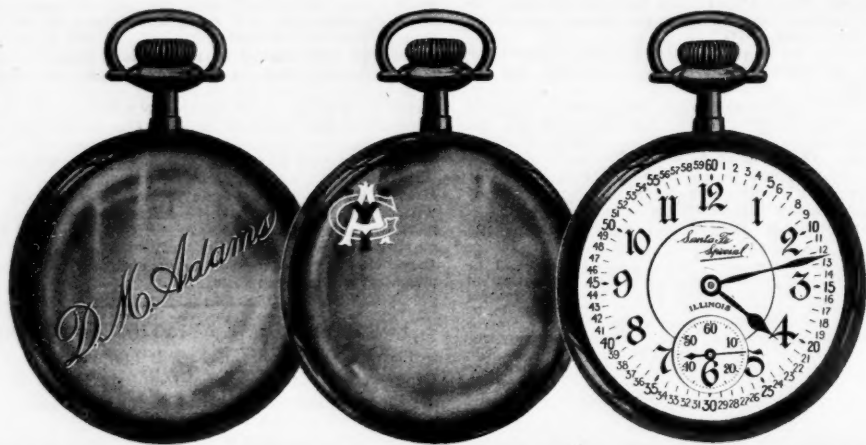
PROPOSALS FOR HYDRO-AEROPLANES.

A proposal was issued Feb. 4 for bids, to be opened Feb. 27, 1915, to supply the Navy with six hydro-aeroplanes as spare parts. The specifications for these hydro-aeroplanes and for the machinery, are prepared upon the principle of stating the requirements desired and allowing each bidder to submit the designs and details that he considers will meet these requirements. In this way it is proposed to have several designs submitted in competition, and thus take advantage of the inventive genius of American designers.

The general requirements are for a machine carrying a pilot and observer, having a range of speed of from fifty to at least eighty miles an hour, and a radius of action at full speed of four hours; to climb at least 250 feet per minute for the first ten minutes, and glide at an angle of 6 to 1. The aeroplane must be able to get off the water under ordinary conditions in the open sea; also to alight on the water under such conditions, and be able to ride at anchor or adrift without danger of capsizing. Its control and stability should be such as to make flying in a wind of thirty-five miles an hour practicable and safe. It should have a turning circle of forty yards in diameter.

The motors will have means for starting from either seat, having double ignition and double magnetos, protected against moisture and spray, and have provision for driving a wireless apparatus. The weight allowed for equipment will provide for gun and ammunition, armor for protection of engine and crew, all necessary instruments for navigating and flying, tools, emergency rations, fire extinguishers and first aid kit.

A complete set of drawings with all necessary data to show clearly the kind of machine that is going to be furnished will be required with each bid submitted. These drawings and data will be considered confidential,



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and will be returned after a decision is made as to the acceptance of a bid.

The machines will be tested by the builders first to demonstrate that they are able to meet the requirements. The acceptance tests of both motors and the machines will be very thorough, covering all the points required by the specifications. These will be carried out at the U.S. Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, under the inspection of officers in the Aeronautic Service of the Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Georgia, at Boston, will call at Newport, R.I., en route to Guantanamo.

The Marietta has been detached from duty with the Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

The Machias has been detached from duty with the Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

The Marietta and Machias were placed in reserve at the New York Navy Yard Feb. 1, 1915.

The Parker, now at Guantanamo Bay, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, New York.

The Benham and Balch, now at Guantanamo Bay, have been ordered to Pensacola, to arrive by Feb. 12, for final trials.

The North Dakota, at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, Norfolk, for inspection, with a view of being placed out of commission.

Upon the departure of the Hannibal from Guantanamo about Feb. 10 the mail address of the vessel will change from "In care of the Postmaster, New York city," to "In care of the Postmaster, New Orleans, La."

As the formal opening of the Panama Canal has been postponed until next July, the scheduled cruise of the Atlantic Fleet through the canal to the Pacific coast has been deferred until then.

The Macdonough and Worden have been detached from duty with the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to duty with the Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

Upon being relieved at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, by the Nashville, the Castine will proceed to Guantanamo for coal, and thence to Mobile, Ala., to participate in the Mardi Gras celebration at that place.

Ralph B. Glidden, a fireman, of Indianapolis, Ind., who was among the seriously injured in the explosion aboard the U.S.S. San Diego Jan. 21, died Jan. 30, 1915. His death is the ninth, and four men remain seriously injured.

The Colorado has been detached from duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet and ordered to proceed to Mare Island to relieve the San Diego as flagship of the Pacific Fleet, the San Diego then being placed in reserve at the Mare Island Yard.

The U.S.S. Celtic, which went aground in Narragansett Bay, R.I., was floated at 3 a.m. Feb. 3, apparently undamaged. The vessel then anchored approximately one mile southwest of Half Moon shoal and will proceed to New York.

Rufus L. Crosby, coxswain, on board the West Virginia, has been commended for saving the life of a shipmate who had fallen overboard and so severely injured himself that he was unable to help himself. Crosby unhesitatingly jumped overboard.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has commended the entire crew of the U.S.S. Princeton for their coolness and bravery when the Princeton struck an uncharted rock in July of last year and managed to steam into Tutuila, Samoa, with her forward gun deck awash.

The U.S.S. Montana, with 800 marines on board, has arrived at Port au Prince to protect the lives and property of Americans. Rear Admiral William B. Caperton is on board the cruiser Washington at Port au Prince and has ordered the gunboat Wheeling to Saint Marc. Affairs at Port au Prince are quiet at present.

Robert W. Livingston, hospital apprentice, on duty at the Naval Hospital, New York, recently volunteered to give his blood to save the life of the late Chief Gunner's Mate John Tobin, who had suffered a severe hemorrhage. The effort was unsuccessful, but Livingston has been commended by Secretary Daniels for his self-sacrificing courage.

Upon the recommendation of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, the Navy Department has stricken from the Naval Instructions, 1913, paragraph 2 of Article 4502, the change to be effective immediately. In accordance with this change, the transfer of provisions and clothing and small stores to the ship's store for sale will no longer be permitted.

On Jan. 12 Pvt. Lawrence F. Funk, of the Marine Corps, while on duty as sentry at Annapolis, Md., tripped over a cable and fell overboard. Notwithstanding a northeast storm and rough waters, Everett W. Smith, fireman, 2d class, jumped overboard, and with the assistance of James A. Carman, fireman, 1st Class, who remained on the wall, managed to get Funk from the water. Both men have been commended by the Secretary.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from the commanding officer of the North Carolina, dated Jan. 4, 1915, in which it is stated that the lives and property of foreigners in Syria appeared to be perfectly safe at that time. Captain Oman states that he is certain that a large part of the sensational and alarming articles which appear in American and European newspapers in regard to conditions in the vicinity of Beirut is without foundation and produces a wrong impression.

For his presence of mind and the vigilance he displayed on the nights of Jan. 22 and 23 Pvt. Alexander P. Monkevich, U.S.M.C., has been promoted to the rank of corporal by the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Secretary Daniels has addressed to him a letter of commendation. While on patrol duty at the navy yard, Boston, Monkevich discovered what would probably have been a very serious fire, which, owing to his zealous performance of duty, was gotten promptly under control by the marine garrison and the Charlestown Fire Department. Monkevich is a Russian by birth.

The newest Italian dreadnoughts, the Andrea Doria and Caio Duilio, have completed their speed and artillery trials, according to despatches from Genoa, and will probably be put in commission by May 1. The two new vessels brings the number of Italy's dreadnoughts up to six. The first vessel of this class in the Italian navy was the Dante Alighieri, completed in January, 1913. Four superdreadnoughts, carrying eight 15-inch guns each, are projected. The Andrea Doria and Caio Duilio, which were launched in the spring of 1913, are in their general specifications identical with the Conte di Cavour, Leonardo da Vinci and Giulio Cesare, which were laid down in 1910 and are now in commission. Length of water line is 575.8 feet; displacement, 22,340; indicated

speed, 23 knots. They are driven by Parsons turbines. The protection comprises a belt of armor ten inches amidships, tapering to 4.7 inches thick at the ends, with heavily armored turrets, barbettes and conning tower and an armored deck. Each of the new vessels carries thirteen 12-inch, sixteen 6-inch and eighteen 3-inch guns and three torpedo tubes. The three ships begun in 1910 have eighteen 4.7-inch guns instead of the 6-inch guns on the later vessels. The new vessels are intended to have a complement of 1,000 officers and men each.

The latest additions to the submersible craft of the Austro-Hungarian navy are represented in the two boats, U-3 and U-4, built at the Germania yard, Kiel, of Messrs. Fried. Krupp, Ltd., writes Frederick C. Coleman in the Scientific American. These boats have an extreme length of 142 feet, a breadth of twelve feet four inches, and a draught (surface) of nine feet eight inches. Underwater displacement of 300 tons, surface displacement 235 tons. The vessels have a double hull, the inside hull being a cigar-shaped watertight body calculated to resist pressure corresponding to a depth of 165 feet. The outside hull does not differ much in shape from that of an ordinary torpedoboot, so designed in order to give good seagoing qualities. The conning tower, amidships, is of strong nickel-steel plates capable of resisting the attack of small guns. These two submersibles are propelled by two two-cycle heavy oil engines, aggregating 600 horsepower for surface navigation. Two electric motors, to develop 320 horsepower, are used for propulsion when submerged. A particular feature of German submarine naval policy is the provision for salvaging appliances. These boats carry a safety keel weighing five tons, which can be detached merely by the movement of a handle. By emptying the ballast tanks the boat can be floated in one and one-half minutes. Appliances have been fitted to purify vitiated air. A buoy on deck can be unfastened from the inside of the hull in order that a telephonic connection can be established with a rescuing crew. Each boat is fitted with two 18-inch Whitehead torpedo tubes and carries three torpedoes. The surface speed at trials was twelve knots, but it is anticipated that it will be surpassed; the submerged speed is 8.6 knots. At an economic speed of ten knots the radius of action is given as 1,200 miles above water and sixty miles submerged, the speed in the latter case being six knots.

UNDER-WATER FIGHTING CRAFT.

Simon Lake, the submarine inventor, writing in the Scientific American of the future of the under-water fighting craft, says the mining and countermining features must be incorporated in one type before the submarine reaches its full development. With the aid of pictures Mr. Lake explains, he says, for the first time his method of entering mine-guarded harbors. Basing his statement on his experience in studying the waters and bottom of Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea, he says that it cannot be successfully disputed by anyone technically that a submarine of the type recommended by the Navy General Board may be taken into any harbor in the world entirely unseen and remain there, if necessary for a month at a time, and destroy shipping, docks and war craft deliberately and leisurely and defy discovery. His principal plan for entering a harbor is to turn a submarine into an automobile capable of traveling over the bottom as readily as an automobile on the surface of the earth. By suspending the wheels on swinging arms and applying a cushioning cylinder the vessel is kept from pounding by the movement of the waves. He has never seen a bottom so rough that it could not be readily navigated. The vessel would have guards that would enable it to push aside the anchorage cables of mines and thus thread its way among the mines. In reply to the suggestion that armor on ships' hulls and sides might protect battleships from under-water attack, Mr. Lake quotes Naval Constructor Robinson, U.S.N., as saying that experiments show it is impossible to protect battleships against torpedoes or mines either by armor on the bottom or subdividing the hull. Mr. Lake regards the highly developed submarine as "a weapon destined to promote peace between maritime nations by making it impossible for one nation to invade or harass the coast line of another where submarines exist, and by making it impossible for the enemy to leave their own ports or harbors with an invading army or armed vessels."

The submarine, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, has not yet made navigation so hazardous that ships cannot leave port, but it has made it essential that when they do adequate precautions shall be taken against this form of attack. This is no more and no less than was demanded by the threat of the surface torpedo carrier at night. The submarine hampers, it should not stop, the operations of the stronger fleet. It must be noted that a very small percentage of hits has been made against fast moving craft, and that when success has been realized it has invariably been attended by marked favorable circumstances. We are learning much concerning the powers and limitations of the submarine, and presently an effective means will be found to meet its attack. Germany has also suffered from the torpedo, and also the Russian, French and Turkish navies have felt its effect. On the other hand, the mine, in spite of its indiscriminate laying by both Germany and Austria, has achieved little success against men-of-war. Its victories have been principally against the merchant navy, and mainly those of neutral nations. To no large extent has the mine affected the movements of vessels of war. On the whole, however, the information obtained from the use of both the under-water forms of attack appear to indicate that even in their present stage of development, and more likely still when they have made further progress, they will exert considerable influence on warship construction in the future.

The city of Los Angeles, Cal., is making elaborate preparations to welcome the battleship fleet on its visit to the west coast, writes a correspondent, but is awaiting definite information from Washington as to the time of the visit. Our Los Angeles correspondent says: "There will be no lack of entertainment for the men of the United States warships fortunate enough to have shore leave in Los Angeles harbor while the fleet is visiting in Pacific ports. When the crews of the ships on the round the world cruise seven years ago visited in the Southern California city they enjoyed every moment of their short leave. They were guests at a barbecue, were shown the country in autos and a special athletic program was given in their honor. So well pleased were the blue-jackets with their reception that they prepared what is believed to be one of the largest memorials in the world, which now has place in the city hall. It bears the name of nearly every man in

the Navy who was in the world cruise and is one of the most valued possessions of the Los Angeles authorities. It covers the entire side of a room. In the parade in honor of President Wilson, the men of the Navy will see a most unique pageant. This will be an electrical display entitled the Feast of the Flowers. There will be captain's table 'eats,' athletic events and auto rides for those who may want to see the country. The city and county will officially greet the Navy visitors, but the entertainment program is in the hands of a committee of representative citizens organized last year. An elaborate beautification plan was carried out and the county appropriated nearly half a million dollars for the 1915 preparations, the greater part of which will be expended on entertainment. In the program for the sailors it is planned to arrange the events so that they can be repeated to insure the same entertainment for all of the men, who will be in the city at different times owing to regulations covering shore leave."

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Callao, sailed Feb. 2 from Hong Kong for cruise up West River.
Montana, arrived Jan. 31 at Port au Prince, Haiti.
Supply, arrived Feb. 3 at Guam.
Abarenda, sailed Feb. 3 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China.
Castine, arrived Jan. 30 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.
Cyclops, arrived Jan. 31 at Port au Prince, Haiti.
Vulcan, arrived Feb. 2 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Parker, sailed Feb. 2 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, New York.
Tennessee, arrived Feb. 3 at Jaffa, Palestine.
Chattanooga, sailed Feb. 3 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
New Orleans, sailed Feb. 3 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for Corinto, Nicaragua.
Celtic, arrived Feb. 4 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.
Paducah, arrived Feb. 4 at the Norfolk Yard.
Glacier, sailed from San Francisco for Mexico Feb. 4.
Nashville, arrived at Guantanamo Feb. 4.
Prairie and submarines, sailed from Key West for Tampa Feb. 5.
San Diego, arrived at Ensenada Feb. 4.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 30, 1915.
William E. Stevens, of California, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps from Jan. 23, 1915.
Anderson C. Dearing, of Kentucky, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Jan. 26, 1915.
Ensign Ernest J. Blankenship to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from June 5, 1914.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 29.—Mach. O. H. Willey detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Tennessee.
Note.—P.A. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser, retired, died at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20, 1915.
JAN. 30.—Comdr. J. P. Morton detached Naval Academy; to command Wisconsin.
Lieut. (J.G.) E. S. P. Brandt commissioned from June 5, 1914.
Ensign E. M. Williams detached First Submarine Division; to command C-2.
Ensign P. H. Dunbar detached Georgia; to temporary duty Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Ensign P. T. Wright detached command C-5; to Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., connection fitting out L-9 and in command when commissioned.
Ensign C. M. Elder to command C-1.
Ensign W. L. Wright detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes; to Naval Academy.
Ensign Lewis Hancock detached command C-2; to Fore River Shipbuilding Co., duty connection fitting out L-4, and in command when commissioned.
Ensign G. A. Rood detached Severn; to command C-5.
Ensign D. J. Friedell detached command C-1; to Works Fore River Shipbuilding Co., connection fitting out L-3, and in command when commissioned.
Chief Mach. J. E. Jones detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; to Canal Zone.
Mach. O. D. Parker to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
Chief Carp. C. J. Kerr detached Wisconsin; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

FEB. 2.—Lieut. G. P. Brown detached command McCall; to Nashville.

Lieut. L. M. Stewart detached Nashville; to command McCall.

Lieut. (J.G.) V. J. Dixon detached St. Louis; to Ozark.

Ensign R. T. Young detached St. Louis; to South Carolina.

Ensign J. Y. Dreisonstok to duty connection fitting out O'Brien and duty on board when commissioned.

FEB. 1.—Lieut. J. A. Monroe detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Ensign H. H. Little detached South Dakota; to Milwaukee.

Asst. Surg. Louis Lehrfeld resignation accepted, effective Jan. 29, 1915.

P.A. Paymr. E. M. Hacker detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to South Dakota.

P.A. Paymr. E. R. Wilson detached South Dakota; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. W. G. Smith detached Tallahassee; to Alabama.

Chief Mach. C. H. Gilhuley to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Mach. Frank Smith detached as inspector of coal, Baltimore; to temporary duty Missouri.

Mach. W. H. Muelhauser to Baltimore, Md., as inspector of coal.

FEB. 3.—P.A. Paymr. P. A. Clarke to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Gunner Otto Fries detached South Carolina; to Kearsarge.

Chief Gun. G. C. Lyster detached Kearsarge; to South Carolina.

FEB. 4.—Lieut. G. McC. Courts to staff of Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieuts. G. W. Hewlett, F. S. Carter, J. D. Moore and J. M. Ashley commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Ensign H. C. Ridgely, retired, placed on retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 2, 1915; to home.

P.A. Surg. C. M. George detached Pacific Torpedo Flotilla; to home and wait orders.

Acting Chaplain I. J. Bouffard appointed from Jan. 25, 1915.

U.S. COAST GUARD.

The Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-saving Service were combined as the Coast Guard on Jan. 28, 1915.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate Jan. 30, 1915: Third Lieuts. Russell Lord Lucas and Wilmer Hake Eberly to be second lieutenants; 2d Lieuts. Howard Eugene Rideout and Frank Lynn Austin to be first lieutenants.

Two new flags, made for the U.S. Coast Guard, made entirely of cotton and colored with American dyes, have just been thrown to the breeze, one on the cutter Seminole, off the Virginia Capes, and the other from the staff of the Apache, in Chesapeake Bay. Several thousand dollars have been spent by the old Revenue Cutter Service for flags alone each year, all of them made of bunting from imported wool. Cotton has never been used because of the tendency of the fabric to stiffen after wetting, but this, the manufacturer declares, has been corrected in the new process of carding and weaving, the cotton being as soft as the bunting and, it is claimed, much stronger. This is extremely practical, as it

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is necessary to fly the flags on Coast Guard cutters at all seasons, in all weather, and if the new flags wear better than the bunting cotton flags will be adopted by the Coast Guard.

To fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Capt. Wilbur Outten from the command of the lighthouse tender Woodbine to the command of the new Laurel, now nearing completion at a Baltimore shipyard, Mate Andrew J. Davidson has been transferred from the Philadelphia to the Baltimore district. Mate Davidson will at once take charge of the tender Woodbine.

The Woodbury, on Jan. 30, went to the rescue of the disabled gas sloop Irven, of Portland, Maine. Her rudder was broken and she was towed to Portland.

The cutter Seneca has been detailed for ice patrol service and will leave New York on Feb. 15 for the Grand Banks. During the period of ice observations the Seneca will be the only vessel employed on this duty, but when the ice has moved southward and a constant patrol is necessary an additional vessel will be detailed for that purpose.

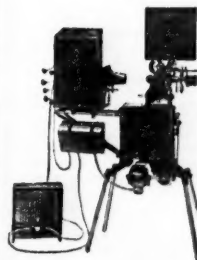
VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Boston, Mass.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Mare Island, Cal.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. New York.
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. E. Wilcox. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. New York.
ITASCA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. At Sausalito, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Out of commission.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.
MANING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.
MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Gorden. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.
ONONDAGA—Ordered to relieve Itasca.
PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. South Baltimore, Md.
Out of commission.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Portland, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1915.

An officers' hop on Friday was preceded by a number of dinner parties. Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs received and there was a good attendance, many week-end guests being present. Miss Beatrice Herford on Saturday evening gave a recital of her original monologues, which pleased her audience greatly. The Cadet Glee and Mandolin Clubs played selections and Mr. Egner gave a cello solo, which was much enjoyed.

Col. and Mrs. Tschappat on Friday evening gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Tschappat's cousins and guests, Miss Folger and Miss Harriet Folger, of Hudson, N.Y. Other guests were Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Lockwood, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Glade, Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubbs, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. Oldfield.

Miss Mary Ingle, of Washington, has arrived to pay a visit to her cousin, Mrs. Wilcox. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests at dinner Friday were Miss Ingle, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Wilcox and Colonel Echols. Major and Mrs. Timberlake gave a large dinner party Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Glade, Mrs. Coleman, Colonel Smith and Lieutenant Lee. Capt. and Mrs. Downing's guests at dinner on Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart gave a large dinner party, followed by bridge, Wednesday for Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieutenant Richardson. Prizes were won by Mrs. Robinson, Colonel Robinson and Walker. Miss Beatrice Herford was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gordon over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rumbough were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns; on Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns's guests at dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Rumbough, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Captain Card and Lieutenant Richardson.

Miss Baskette, of Canada, is making a visit of several weeks here, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Delano; Lieut. and Mrs. Delano's guests at supper Sunday were Miss Baskette, Captain Card, Lieutenants Brice and Chase. Capt. and Mrs. Carter's guests for the week-end were Miss Williams, of Fort Monroe, and Miss Chorley, of Garrison. After the roller skating Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Carter's guests at a Welsh rabbit party were the Misses Williams and Chorley, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, Lieutenants Lee, Stanton, Dunsworth, Selleck and Crawford. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at tea on Sunday in the blue room at the club in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Wilcox.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart's guests at dinner Friday were Mrs. Dilworth, Miss Bell, Mr. Greeff, Mr. Jervy, Colonel Smith and Captain Lindsey. Lieutenants Sohberg and Pullen gave a large dinner at the club Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Vauthier, Mrs. Harrington, Miss Fieberger, Miss Barnette, Miss Page, Lieutenants Harrington and Morrissey. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger's guests at dinner Tuesday were Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Cutrer, Miss Fieberger, Lieutenants Stanton and Lockwood, Ella Sue Henderson gave a pretty birthday party Thursday afternoon. She was four years old on that day and those who helped celebrate were the Misses Cary Walker, Eleanor Cutrer, Frances Stearns, Helen Pendleton, Adelaide Oldfield, Kathrine Louise MacMillan, Masters Walter Drysdale, Thomas Butler, Sonny Cunningham, James O'Hara, Gabriel Asensio, Laddie MacMillan, Victor Cutrer.

Capt. and Mrs. Glade entertained at supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat and their guests, Miss Folger and Miss Harriet Folger, Capt. and Mrs. Watson and Miss Helen Watson. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests at dinner on Saturday were Miss Ingle, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Wilcox and Chaplain Silver. Mrs. MacMartin, of New York, and Miss Parker, a pupil at Miss Finch's school, were Friday-to-Monday guests of Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith and Miss Krayenbuhl. Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith entertained at dinner Friday for their guests and for Lieutenants Lee, Selleck and Crawford.

Colonel Goethals has been spending a few days at the post, the guest of his son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals. Mrs. Townsley had a table of bridge on Wednesday afternoon for her cousin, Mrs. Carleton Francis, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Dickinson. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara gave a dinner Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Rumbough, Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns and Lieutenant Richardson. Mrs. Gordon had bridge Thursday afternoon for Mesdames Lockwood, Wilcox and Harrington.

Mrs. Carter gave a tea Saturday for her guests, the Misses Williams and Chorley, and a number of cadets. Mrs. Timberlake presided at the tea table. Mrs. Hughes has returned home after convalescing from an operation performed a month ago in Washington, where she was visiting her sister, Mrs. Sackett. Captain Simonds has arrived for duty; he is the guest of Colonel Smith, but will occupy quarters recently vacated by Captain Baer (No. 42); Mrs. Simonds and the little girls will come on in a fortnight.

Lieutenants Sohberg and Pullen gave a large dinner party at the club Friday, before the officers' hop. Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith's guests at dinner on Saturday were Mrs. MacMartin, Miss Parker, Miss Krayenbuhl, Cadets Williams, Woodward, Maguire and Krayenbuhl. At the tea dance Saturday, after the basketball, a number of officers and ladies were present; tea was poured by Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Glade. Miss Barnette's dancing class finished the term on Thursday and the evening was given over to a pleasant little party, supper being served at the club afterward. A feature was a dancing contest, for which prizes were given. Mrs. Stuart and Lieutenant Harrington won the prize for the best one-step and Lieut. and Mrs. Higley for the best canter.

Lieutenant Kallach gave a little dancing and supper party at the club, after the entertainment, on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. MacMartin, Miss Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, Miss Krayenbuhl, Lieutenants Lee and Bradford. Mrs. Philip Gordon, who was recently operated on for appendicitis at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., is reported as convalescing rapidly and very satisfactorily.

Mrs. Wilson, called away unexpectedly last week on account of the death of her father in Washington, will not return to the post as Lieutenant Wilson will be relieved from duty in a few weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith's guests at dinner Sunday were Mrs. MacMartin, Miss Parker, Miss Krayenbuhl, Cadets Williams and Krayenbuhl, a number of other cadets coming in afterward.

Mrs. Pendleton was hostess of the Reading Club at its last meeting, reading her paper on "Peter the Great." Mrs. Miner gave current events and Mrs. Slaughter read the political history for the day. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox entertained the Monday Evening Bridge Club at its last meeting; Mrs. Gregory

and Mrs. Eckels were hostesses at the Monday Club last week; Mrs. Estes and Mrs. Dickinson this week; Mrs. Bell entertained the Royal Club on Tuesday; the South End Club met with Mrs. North; Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson entertained the Wednesday Evening Club; the Friday Club met with Mrs. Robinson; Mrs. Walker was hostess of the Sewing Club meeting.

After the entertainment on Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Carter chaperoned a little supper party at the club; among those there were the Misses Williams and Chorley, Lieutenants Dunsworth, Stanton and Hall. Wirt Robinson, a student at Boston "Tech," is spending a short vacation with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Robinson. An orchestral concert, under direction of Mr. Egner, was given at Cullum Hall Sunday afternoon.

A number of fencing competitions have been given recently in New York and the West Point Officers' Fencing Club has sent down several members to take part; among those entering the lists have been Lieutenants Dickinson, Miner, Pullen, Sohberg and Mr. Vauthier. The second term of Miss Katharine Jones's dancing class will begin on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2.

The baseball schedule for the Army nine for 1915 was announced recently. Twenty-one games are included, all to be played at West Point. The season opens March 31 and closes June 5. The Navy will play the Army at West Point May 29. The schedule:

March 31, New York University.
April 3, Dickinson; 7, Stevens; 10, Rutgers; 14, Lafayette; 17, Harvard; 21, Seton Hall; 24, Lehigh; 28, Swarthmore.
May 1, Georgetown; 5, Penn. State; 8, Washington and Lee; 12, Holy Cross; 15, Fordham; 19, St. John's College; 22, Springfield Training School; 26, Villanova; 29, Navy; 31, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

June 2, Syracuse; 5, Catholic University.
Indoor work will be started within a few weeks and on March 1 Samuel Strang Nicklin, who has had great success as coach of the Army nine for the past six years, will report to take up his work with the team. The cadets will be captained by Cadet Louis A. Merrill, who won fame on the gridiron during the past two years. Prichard is another football star who will play on the nine. Lieut. J. G. Taylor is the baseball representative and Cadet J. C. H. Williams is team manager.

The Army basketball team, from Lehigh in a well-played game Saturday by a score of 19 to 6. The cadets, with Oliphant starring in the passing game and point getting, outclassed the Pennsylvanians. Howell and Hobbs kept the visitors at a safe distance, and not until well along in the final period did Lehigh score from the field. The cadet players were: Oliphant, MacTaggart, forwards; Boye, center; Hobbs, Howell, guards. Substitutions—Waldron for Oliphant, Gerhardt for MacTaggart, Britton for Boye, Cole for Hobbs, Hibbs for Howell.

On the ice the Army players were less fortunate and the hockey team went down to defeat before Battery A of Boston by a score of 2 to 1. But the cadets put up a hard and interesting fight against a team that had such stars as Huntington and Chadwick of the Boston Athletic Association seven; Minot, former Harvard football captain, and other old-time college players. Yet the military men were forced into an extra session to win. The Army's aggressiveness and speed, coupled with Strong's fine fending in the last half, kept the artillerymen at bay. House, Ford and Redfield all skated well for the cadets, while Skilton and Huntington starred for the visitors. The cadet players were: Strong, Ford, Brundred, Meneely, House, Redfield, McLean. Substitutions—Smith for McLean, McLean for Smith.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 4, 1915.

The order renaming most of the buildings of the Naval Academy has been issued. Bancroft Hall retains its name; Buchanan Field becomes Farragut Field; the Seamanship Building is now Stephen B. Luce Hall; the armory, Dahlgren Hall; Physics and Chemistry Building, Sampson Hall; library and auditorium, Mahan Hall; Academic Building, Maury Hall; Marine Engineering and Naval Construction Building, Isherwood Hall; the wharf, Reina Mercedes Wharf; the concrete wharf, in course of construction, Santee Wharf; the smaller basin, the Santee Basin; the larger basin, the Dewey Basin; the walk between the academic group and Bancroft Hall, Stribling Walk; the main walk, from Annapolis to Bancroft Hall, Chauvenet Walk; the walk past the officers' mess, Goldsborough Walk; the road from Gate No. 2 to Tecumseh's statue, Buchanan Road. The present Sampson Road and Sampson Row are changed to Porter Road and Porter Row.

The following officers have reported to take the post-graduate course: Ensigns Earl F. Enright, Edward G. McGeehe, Frederick G. Crisp, William L. Wright and Everett L. Gayhart. Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N., the dean of the school, has been detached for sea duty.

Prof. and Mrs. Walter S. Harshman, U.S.N., have been visiting friends in Washington. Lieut. H. W. Stone, U.S. M.C., is stopping at the Prince George. Commo. Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., is here on a prolonged visit. Ensign Charles A. Macgowan, U.S.N., was here on Sunday. Mrs. Neal, wife of Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Neal, U.S.N., entertained at cards on Wednesday at her residence in Uphur Row.

In the semi-annual examinations recently ended not a single failure occurred in the First Class, with a membership of 185; nor one in the Second, with a membership of 204. In the Third Class, numbering 244, fifteen failures are reported, and in the Fourth, the "plebe" class, with a membership of 283, sixty-seven were found deficient. It is customary for the Academic Board and the Navy Department to deal with a reasonable leniency toward the most meritorious of those who fail, and to give these midshipmen until the June examinations to make up their marks.

Invitations have been sent out for roller skating in the armory of the Naval Academy, to begin on Feb. 15, for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Charles F. Preston, wife of Commander Preston, U.S.N. Ten meetings will be held. For the series the price is \$2; single tickets, 25 cents.

Mrs. Ennalls Wagaman has purchased the home of Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., on Duke of Gloucester street, Annapolis. It is now occupied by Comdr. William F. Low, U.S.N. Mrs. Robert H. Dashiell, widow of Lieutenant Dashiell, U.S.N., who has been seriously ill here, is now improving. Mrs. Austin, daughter of Rear Admiral Fullam, who sprained her ankle badly lately while alighting from her horse, is now making a good recovery. Ensign and Mrs. Earl F. Enright, U.S.N., are making their home with Mrs. Enright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wells, of this city.

Mrs. W. G. Cassard was hostess Tuesday at a reception for her daughter, Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, wife of Paymaster Wainwright, U.S.N. Among those assisting were Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Mrs. J. H. Iden, Mrs. Newton L. Nichols and Miss Indiana Cassard, youngest daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Cassard. Mrs. Redgrave, wife of Commander Redgrave, U.S.N., has returned to Baltimore after a visit to Annapolis, during which she coached a number of amateurs for a play here on Tuesday evening.

The midshipmen held on Friday night their annual gymkhana. The program consisted of a number of novel events that greatly amused the spectators. The contest was inter-company, and the 6th Company won first place, with a total of 24 points; 7th Company second, with 12; 2d Company third, with 11; the 8th scored 10. The human wheelbarrow race was won by Farrar and Hough, 7th Co.; peanut race by Ginder, 8th Co.; obstacle race by Kerr, 6th Co.; relay race, all fours, by Curr, 6th Co.; relay race on coasters by 2d Battalion; shoe race by Field, 11th Co.; three-legged race by 3d Battalion.

Believing that the exercise will greatly strengthen them, Lieut. Jonas Ingram, head coach of the Naval Academy football team for next season, has advised candidates for the eleven to take up rowing, particularly men large enough for tackle, guard and center. Lieutenant Ingram won fame both as an oarsman and football player while at Annapolis, and since then a large number of the Navy athletes have engaged in both sports with success.

Nicholas Altrock, Washington's veteran pitching coach, has been engaged by the Naval Academy authorities to start work with the baseball squad on Feb. 15.

In the fencing bout on Saturday between Harvard and the Navy the latter won by a score of 7 to 2. Glennon, of the Navy, defeated all opponents. Glennon, N., defeated Putnam, H., 3 to 2; White, N., defeated Short, H., 8 to 2; Partello, N., defeated Nichols, H., 9 to 7; White, N., defeated Putnam, H., tie, 5 to 5, and fence off, 2 to 1; Partello, N., defeated Short, H., 8 to 6; Glennon, N., defeated Nichols, H., 9 to 3; Putnam,

H., defeated Partello, N., 6 to 5; Glennon, N., defeated Dekay, H., 5 to 4; Nichols, H., defeated White, N., 8 to 6.
The Navy contingent was surprised at the poor showing made by the Georgetown basketballers Saturday afternoon, the midshipmen outclassing them and winning by 47 to 4. Kelley was the only one of the visitors who showed much efficiency, and he played a hard game from start to finish. Adams and Smith, for the Navy, worked together with an almost perfect understanding, Smith's dribbling being a feature of the game; he also tallied a most spectacular shot late in the final half. The Navy made several changes late in the second half, Calhoun playing a good game at forward. They also took advantage of the weakness of their opponents to try out several new plays. The Navy team: Smith, Adams, forwards; Chandler, center; Wilkes, Overesch, guards. Substitutions: Calhoun for Smith, Jenkins for Adams, Clark for Wilkes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Jan. 30, 1915.

The coldest Norther of the year reached Texas City the past week. Buckets in front of all company tents were frozen over with a thick sheet of ice. We want to know wherein lies "the sunny South."

Lieutenant Stevens spent the week-end in Dallas, and Lieutenant Schmidt joined his brother in Houston for over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Coates's guests at dinner on Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester and Lieutenants Emery, Miller, Davies and Matile. Captain Fries has returned from a month's leave spent with his family in Colorado Springs. Capt. and Mrs. Moore entertained at dinner Wednesday for Lieut. C. B. Moore and J. A. Davies. Lieut. and Mrs. Cole's guests at supper Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester and Lieutenant Emery. Thursday was ladies' day at the club. Dancing was enjoyed from four to six. Mrs. Barth poured tea and the occasion was most enjoyable. Hereafter the club will be opened for the ladies on Thursday of each week and it is hoped that all officers and ladies will gather together on this day for a friendly chat and a cup of tea.

Lieutenant Emery was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester Sunday; Lieutenant Matile was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Coates. Captain Rogers, Captain Seigle, Lieutenants Moore and Davies enjoyed a three days' hunting trip last week; they returned with fifty-three ducks. Jason Rogers has been quite ill, but is now improving.

There was an informal hop at the 23d Thursday night. Present from the regiment were Col. and Mrs. Barth, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Pruyne, Peale, Manchester, Major Helmick, Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Moore, Stevens and Schmidt. Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh attended the Spragins-Van Vliet wedding at the Galvez Hotel Wednesday. The bride is a daughter of Col. R. C. Van Vliet, 4th Inf. The wedding took place in the white and gold ballroom.

Lieutenants Stadden, Jordan and Lampert have returned from Naco, Ariz. Lieutenant Jordan sails on the May transport for the Islands. Lieutenants Stadden and Lampert are assigned to their old companies. Captains Rogers, Seigle, Robertson and Lieutenants Matile and Davies took advantage of an opportunity to hunt wild geese and duck for two days. Lieutenant Davies is an excellent shot and has made a wonderful record since joining the regiment.

Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, of the Engineers, entertained the Misses Sykes and Hopkins and Mr. King, of Galveston, for the week-end. Mrs. Knight gave a supper Friday in honor of her guests and later took them to the 23d Infantry hop; other guests present at supper were Captain Morrow, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, of the 27th Inf., and Lieutenant Sherman, of the Engineers. After the hop Captain Morrow took the party to the 27th Infantry Club, where they enjoyed a hop supper. Other guests were Colonel Sage, Major Helmick, Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Miss Mace and Lieutenant Oldsmith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester had dinner Friday for Lieutenants Emery and Stadden. Colonel Sage gave a large supper party at the 23d Infantry Club Sunday; Col. and Mrs. Holmes's guests at supper Saturday were Captain Morrow, Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, of the Engineers, Miss Sykes, Miss Hopkins and Mr. King, of Galveston, Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Stevens and Schmidt and Dr. Davenport, of the regiment. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes took their guests to the 6th Cavalry hop.

FOURTH CAVALRY AND NINTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, Jan. 29, 1915.

One of the largest dances ever given in Laredo was held in the Elks Hall New Year's night. A large number of Army people enjoyed the evening. The 9th Infantry band furnished the music, and salad, sandwiches, nuts and coffee were served. On Monday night, Jan. 4, the 14th Cavalry gave a reception and dance in honor of Gen. James Parker. In the receiving line were Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Brown and Major and Mrs. Howard. Major and Mrs. Howard had dinner Jan. 5 in honor of General Parker and for Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. Kirby Walker and Lieutenant Read.

General Parker was guest of honor at a dinner given in the Bender Hotel, Jan. 7, by Gen. and Mrs. Evans. Others present were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Brown, Major and Mrs. H. P. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Sirmeyer and Lieut. Horsby Evans. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer, Capt. and Mrs. F. R. Brown gave a dinner Jan. 8 for Gen. and Mrs. Evans, General Parker, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. A. Brown and Lieutenant Read. After dinner the guests attended the dance at the Elks' Hall, in Laredo. Captain Loeb, 9th Inf., gave a surprise dinner for Mrs. Loeb in honor of their tenth anniversary, Jan. 2, at the quarters of Captain Kirby Walker, Fort McIntosh. The guests were Major and Mrs. Koester, Col. and Mrs. Crane, Capt. and Mrs. Rethers, Lieut. and Mrs. Clements, Captain Munson and Major Jenks.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Zane entertained Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Brown at dinner Jan. 11, and on Jan. 12 had as guests for dinner Capt. and Mrs. Munro and Capt. Kirby Walker. Capt. and Mrs. F. R. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer were guests at dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Mackin and the Misses Mackin, in Laredo. Others invited were Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Foster, Miss Ruth Murphy and Mr. Robert Ennis.

A number of new 9th Infantry officers have arrived recently. Lieut. and Mrs. M. W. Gray, just from Panama, are at the Bender. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Moore are at 1115 Houston street, Laredo. Mrs. Munson, from Fort Thomas, Ky., is spending a month with Captain Munson, at 1819 Victoria street. Lieut. and Mrs. E. V. Heidt left Sunday, Jan. 24, for the Philippines.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 24, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Lucius C. Bennett had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner, Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz and Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph R. Glass. Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Moore, C.E., had dinner Thursday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Philip B. Fleming and for Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph R. Glass, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter O. Boswell, Mrs. Davis and Reginald Davis.

The musical club met Friday at the home of Mrs. Ralph R. Glass. The post bridge club met Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner. Prizes were won by Mesdames Taylor, Chase and Ingalls. Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson, jr., gave a dinner Tuesday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker, Major and Mrs. Peter C. Field, Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker and Capt. and Mrs. Lucius C. Bennett.

Mrs. Wilson Chase gave a sewing party Thursday in honor of Mrs. Guy L. Rowe. Present: Mesdames Peter C. Field, William Brooke, Rutherford S. Hartz, Anstin A. Parker, William H. Gill, John H. Page, jr., Robert L. Weeks, John C. Grady, Allen Parker, H. L. Taylor, Harry A. Hegeman, James

(Continued on page 732.)

A New Storage Battery for Submarines

A RADICAL DEPARTURE FROM ALL PREVIOUS INSTALLATIONS, MARKING AN EPOCH IN SUBMARINE DEVELOPMENT

In announcing the NEW UNIT CELL SUBMARINE BATTERY The Electric Storage Battery Company confidently claims it to be superior in every detail to all pre-existing types of lead or nickel-iron batteries.

That the lead type of battery possesses superior characteristics to nickel-iron batteries is a self-evident fact, in that all the navies of the world use them exclusively. The lead battery has put the submarine boat in its present position in warfare and is the only type which has ever been satisfactorily used for any submarine.

But it is not the object of this announcement to discuss these points with which naval engineers and electricians are fully informed.

It is to make a definite statement in regard to a new battery which will place submarine operation on a totally different basis—an announcement of a new form of construction over which the engineers of this Company have been working for more than two years.

There has not been a point overlooked in working out the details of this new battery—the merits of all pre-existing types (lead and nickel-iron) have been carefully considered.

This Company—always ultra-conservative in its public statements—confidently announces in

THE NEW UNIT CELL SUBMARINE BATTERY

1. The safest battery ever proposed for Submarine Service.
2. A battery which during its life will require the minimum amount of care.
3. A battery which can be depended upon to discharge at high rates under maximum speed conditions.
4. A battery which gives off the least amount of fumes of any kind and which are absolutely uninjurious to health.
5. A battery which does not confine—as in the nickel-iron type—explosive gases.
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7. A battery in which the danger of any salt water entering the cell is made practically impossible.
8. A battery cell from which the electrolyte can never spill nor slop.
9. A battery in which each cell is a self-supporting, self-contained, completely enclosed, ventilated and sealed unit.

Subsequent announcements in this publication will give in greater detail the superior characteristics of this battery.

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There are twenty-five models of the Hamilton Watch. Every one has Hamilton quality and Hamilton accuracy. They range in price from \$12.25 for movement only (in Canada \$12.50) up to the superb Hamilton masterpiece at \$150.00.

Write for the Hamilton Watch Book—"The Timekeeper"

It pictures and describes the various Hamilton models and gives interesting watch information.

Your jeweler can show you the Hamilton you want, either in a cased watch or in a movement only, to be fitted to any style case you select, or to your own watch case if you prefer.

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Engineer T. P. Howard, of the "California Limited," Iron Mountain R. R., has carried a Hamilton Watch with perfect satisfaction for many years.

(Continued from page 730.)

B. Woolnough, Herbert C. Gibner, David J. Baker, Ralph R. Glass and Miss Chambers. Mrs. William H. Gill had a table of bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Gibner, Taylor, Grady and Weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. King had dinner Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. Ingalls, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks and Mr. and Mrs. Baker. Capt. and Mrs. Austin A. Parker arrived Tuesday for station and are guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker, jr.

Lieut. George C. Lawrason, 26th Inf., visited the post this week and was the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough. Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson, jr., had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. John H. Page, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph R. Glass, Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough and Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr. On Friday night there was a hop in the post hop room.

A lecturer from Portland has been engaged to deliver a series of talks on current topics to the ladies of the post every other week. This week the subject was the "Federal Reserve Banks." Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz gave a dinner before the hop Friday.

FORT TOTTON.

Fort Totton, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1915.

Mrs. McFarland entertained the ladies of the post Jan. 29 at a charming bridge party. Among those who attended were Mesdames White, Pierce, Sarratt, Abernethy, Brownlee, Gilmer, Campbell, Cross, Osmun, Dunn, Brown, Lane, McLachen, Patterson, Hicks, Kimberly, Feeter, Cooper, Moore and Mrs. H. B. Clark. Dainty silver pencils were awarded as prizes to the winners at each table, Mesdames Cross, Lane, Kimberly and Clark.

Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart, who have been away for three months, returned to Fort Totton Wednesday, only to pack up to go to their new station in Honolulu. Miss "Middle" Patterson, of Stamford, Conn., was their guest Thursday night. Mrs. Brownlee entertained informally at bridge last Monday afternoon, when her guests were Mesdames Abernethy, Cooper and Hicks.

Colonel Hearn, who has been down at Sandy Hook Proving Ground this week, returned Friday night. Capt. and Mrs. Huntington returned Saturday from Washington, where Mrs. Huntington has been for several months at the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Cropley, whose death occurred last Saturday. Mrs. Lansdowne and Mrs. De Mott have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly this week.

The informal hop at the club ladies' night (Friday) was a great success this week, as almost the whole garrison attended. The "movies" at the post exchange the same night were also most popular and the crowd went from there to the club. Among those who enjoyed the dancing were Col. and Mrs. White, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Sarratt, Major and Mrs. Pierce, Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. De Mott, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Feeter, Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart, Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Lieutenants Mathews, Baird and Griffith. Capt. and Mrs. McMillan entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Patterson and Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn. The same night Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly had dinner for Mrs. De Mott and Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews. Both parties attended the hop later.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Avery, of West Point, were weekend guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks. Mrs. Feeter entertained informally at bridge Monday afternoon for Mesdames Hicks, Brownlee and Cooper. Miss Katharine Jones, of Saugerties, was the guest of Mrs. McMillan Monday night, when she came down for her dancing class, this beginning the second series. This week the class consisted of Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Sarratt, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. Brownlee, Major Pierce, Lieutenants Mathews and McFarland. At the end of the evening Mrs. Brownlee was hostess at a delicious supper. Mrs. Hicks entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Feeter, Campbell, Kimberly and Brownlee.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND BORDER NEWS.

Fort Clark, Texas, Jan. 31, 1915.

Dr. and Mrs. Pratt had supper Jan. 24 for Lieut. and Mrs. Norton and Dr. Cowles.

Colonel Brady, of the Vitagraph Company, on Jan. 25 extended an invitation to all the officers and ladies of the garrison to attend the moving pictures in Brackettville, and later entertained at the Officers' Club.

Tuesday, ladies' night, the club was well attended. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained at dinner Jan. 27, complimenting Mrs. Gassaway, and for Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. R. E. Fisher, Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley and Lieut. A. J. Lynch. Auction bridge followed, prizes being won by Mrs. Gassaway and Mrs. Sibley. Mrs. A. B. Meyer entertained at cards for Mrs. Gassaway on Thursday, other guests being Mesdames Sibley, Adams, Norton, Arnold, Smalley, R. E. Fisher, A. G. Fisher, Lovell, Winterburn, Bateman and Miss Florence Bateman. Prizes were won by Miss Smalley and Mrs. Adams, and the guest of honor received a prize.

Dr. Cowles has returned to Fort San Antonio after spending a ten days' hunting leave in and around Clark. Lieut. and Mrs. Emil Pierson are spending a few days in San Antonio. Lieutenant Pierson will buy a Studebaker touring car

and motor back. Col. F. W. Sibley returned from a week's visit to Eagle Pass Jan. 28. Capt. P. W. Arnold and Dr. Henry Peter are enjoying a few days' hunting.

The hop on Friday evening was most enjoyable. There were several chafing-dish parties after the hop.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Fisher entertained at cards Jan. 30 for Mrs. Gassaway, Col. and Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Fisher, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Capt. and Mrs. Bach, Lieutenants Lynch and Davis. At eleven o'clock delicious refreshments were served. Prizes were won by Mrs. R. E. Fisher, Lieutenants Lynch, Smalley and Davis.

Mrs. S. P. Adams entertained at tea Sunday for Miss Bateman and Miss Lovell. Miss Bateman will leave Feb. 1 for an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. Charles C. Winia, Fort Leavenworth. Miss Lovell will leave in a few days for Fort Sam Houston, to visit Miss Alice Gray. Lieut. R. E. and A. G. Fisher, on mapping detail, are in the post spending a few days with their families.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1915.

The 30th Infantry arrived at this post Jan. 21 and by eleven a.m. all quarters were chosen. In the afternoon Capt. W. B. McCaskey, assistant to Major Stevens, Q.M. Corps, who had by the Major's orders been given charge of the unloading of the regiment and its equipment, began the hauling of freight. By the night of the 22d all officers and companies had their freight and were getting partially settled. The thermometer registered thirty below during the week, and the lake is solidly frozen, so they will not miss the "bracing" climate of Alaska. The Board of Trade entertained all of the officers and enlisted men at the Plattsburg theater last week, and the town people have shown in every way possible that the soldiers were very welcome.

Miss Stone, of Athens, Greece, was a guest of the Stevenses during the week, when she came to Plattsburg to deliver a lecture on Crete. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre are giving a series of Sunday suppers. Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting entertained at luncheon Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Conley. Lieutenant Ostermann, appointed Professor of Military Science at the State College of Washington, at Pullman, and left with his family Feb. 1.

It is with regret that the post people say good-bye to Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey when they leave for their new station, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rogers, of Plattsburg, entertained at their lovely old home at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Capt. and Mrs. Nixon, Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre and Lieutenants Ord, Emmons, Barton and Wyche. Mrs. Conley, Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Egan have arrived, and the other ladies of the 30th are expected very soon. The post is very full, every set of quarters is occupied, several by two families, and there are eleven bachelors in the club.

Capt. and Mrs. Grimes and daughter were guests of Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey from Thursday until Monday, when both families moved to their new quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Nolan were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Nixon upon their arrival at the post. Mrs. Threlkeld and niece, Miss Waller, spent Friday, Jan. 22, in Montreal. Miss Stevens has been hostess to many of the small children of the post during the past week. Dr. and Mrs. Darby had as supper guests on Sunday Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey and Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bonesteel now have a little daughter in their family. The "little girl" arrived on Sunday, Jan. 31. While moving from quarters 21 to 28, Captain McCaskey, Q.M. Corps, received word of his transfer to Fort H. G. Wright to be quartermaster of the Coast Defense of Long Island. Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey and cousin, Miriam Dunkle, left for New York on Wednesday, and after a few days with relatives at Fort Jay and Fort Hamilton will go to Fort Wright for station.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 1, 1915.

After the basketball game Wednesday Miss Fay Schmidt gave a Dutch lunch for Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke, Miss Doris Wyke, Miss Jeannette Schmidt and Robert Getty, jr. Mrs. Louise Black, of Denver, had a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Cobb and for Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Gambrell, from the post. Those attending "The Whirl of the World" at the Tabor Opera House this week were Major and Mrs. Gambrell, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Herr, Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. MacKay, Miss Doris Wyke, Misses Jeannette Schmidt, Fay Schmidt and May Rowell.

Captain Shelby, who is stationed in Denver, entertained Friday at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel for those from the post who had entries in the National Western Horse Show. Mrs. Waring had dinner Sunday for Mrs. McClellan, Miss Margaret Schmidt and Mr. J. Schmidt, followed by a tea for Mrs. MacKay, Mrs. Herr, Miss Jeannette Schmidt and Miss Eva Sullivan, of Denver. Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke gave a Sunday supper for Miss Doris Wyke, Misses Jeannette and Fay Schmidt.

Mrs. Gambrell entertained at a luncheon Thursday for Mrs. Nelson; those from Denver were Mesdames Denver Platt, Joe Houston and Francis Tobin. Mrs. Wyke gave a Dutch supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay and Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim.

The Q.M. Corps bowling team, consisting of Irwin, Well, Brown, Austin and Connelly, won the post bowling championship, defeating the 19th Company two games by one pin on Jan. 29. The 19th Company defeated the 9th Company in the post basketball league 19 to 10 on Jan. 28.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BONESTEEL.—Born at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, 30th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

CATRON.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 29, 1915, a daughter, Mary Hartwell Catron, to the wife of Lieut. and Mrs. Thom Catron, 23d U.S. Inf.

FRANKENBERGER.—Born at Florence, Colo., Jan. 26, 1915, a daughter, Janice Marie Frankenger, to the wife of Lieut. Hugo Frankenger, U.S.N.

LEWTON.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 25, 1914, to 1st Lieut. of Engrs. T. G. Lewton, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Lewton a son, Theodore Graham Lewton, jr.

KEAR.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Kear, U.S.N., a son, Carleton Ronig Kear, jr., grandson of the late Col. James S. Pettit, U.S.A.

McDOWELL.—Born at Manila, P.I., Feb. 4, 1915, a daughter, Marjorie Ida McDowell, to the wife of Lieut. John M. McDowell, 8th U.S. Inf.

MALLORY.—Born at Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Charles K. Mallory, U.S.N., retired, a daughter, Anne Booker Mallory.

PAULES.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Earl G. Paules, Corps of Engrs., a son, Earl Carpenter.

SCHILLERSTROM.—Born at Manila, P.I., Dec. 20, 1914, a daughter, Evelyn Merl Schillerstrom, 8th U.S. Inf., to the wife of Lieut. Merl P. Schillerstrom, 8th U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

BROWN—SHARRON.—At Plattsburg, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1915, Lieut. George LeRoy Brown, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Genevieve Sharron.

HOOGWERFF—WARDLAW.—At Cristobal, C.Z., Jan. 26, 1915, Ensign Hiester Hoogwerff, U.S.N., son of Capt. J. A. Hoogwerff, U.S.N., to Miss Enid Wardlaw.

McREYNOLDS—ISOM.—At Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 27, 1915, Lieut. Charles S. McReynolds, U.S.M.C., and Miss Nettie Isom.

SPRAGINS—VAN VLIET.—At Galveston, Texas, Jan. 27, 1915, Lieut. Robert Lily Spragins, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marguerite Stephens Van Vliet, daughter of Col. R. C. Van Vliet, U.S.A.

STEWART—TYLER.—At Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 20, 1915, Lieut. Lee H. Stewart, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Tyler.

DIED.

AMES.—Died at Winchester, Va., Jan. 24, 1915, Mr. Joseph Blanchard Ames, father of Mrs. Byrd, wife of Ensign Richard Evelyn Byrd, jr., U.S.N.

CRONKRITE.—Died in Missoula, Mont., Dec. 28, 1914, Mrs. Laura M. Cronkrite, mother of Mrs. Grubbs, wife of Lieut. DeWitt C. T. Grubbs, 6th U.S. Inf.

CROPLEY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 24, 1915, Mrs. Harriet C. Cropley, mother of Mrs. Huntington, wife of Capt. P. W. Huntington, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and of Mr. J. McKenny Barry.

GRAVES.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, 1915, Rev. Dr. Gemont Graves, formerly of Burlington, Vt., in his eighty-eighth year, father of the wife of Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, U.S. Cav.

HOWAT.—Died at her residence, 213 Elm street, West New Brighton, S.I., on Dec. 25, 1914, Catharine Howat. Requiem mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, West Brighton, on Dec. 29, 1914. Interment in Fair View Cemetery. The deceased is the mother of William G. Howat, Co. II, 8th Inf., U.S.A.

KING.—Died suddenly at Denver, Colo., Jan. 24, 1915, Virginia Woodruff King, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. I. Carle Woodruff, U.S.A., and widow of Lieut. Col. William R. King, C.E., U.S.A.

ROBINSON.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1915, Mrs. Mariana Stoughton Robinson, mother of the wives of Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., and of Commo. Edward Lloyd, U.S.N.

ROOT.—Died at Oakland, Cal., Jan. 30, 1915, Maude May, wife of Lieut. E. S. Root, U.S.N., and daughter of Mrs. E. J. Radcliffe.

RYDEN.—Died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1915, Mrs. I. N. Rainey, mother of Mrs. Ryden, wife of Naval Constr. R. W. Ryden, U.S.N.

VAN ZANDT.—Died at Arundel Bay, Md., Feb. 1, 1915, Mrs. Jane Henry Van Zandt, widow of Capt. Nicholas H. Van Zandt, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Governor Oakley C. Curtis, of Maine, announces the following appointments in the National Guard: Upon his own request Brig. Gen. Albert Greenlaw is relieved from duty as The Adjutant General and returned to the grade of captain of infantry; Major George McL. Presson, 2d Inf., is detailed as The Adjutant General and commissioned brigadier general; James L. Moriarty, inspector general, with rank of colonel; Lucian W. Blanchard, judge advocate, with rank of lieutenant colonel; Edgar A. Curtis and Frederick Bogue, aids, with rank of major; Le Roy S. Moulton, naval aid, with rank of lieutenant commander.

Major Edward E. Philbrook, aid, staff of the Commander-in-Chief of Maine, has been retired, to take effect Jan. 6, 1915. He began military service in 1887 and served in the Volunteers in 1898.

A review of the 47th N.Y., Col. E. E. Jannicky, by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, will be held in the armory on Saturday night, Feb. 27, in field service uniform. There will also be a special exhibition of a practical nature.

Col. George A. Wingate, 2d Field Art., will review the batteries of his regiment, located in Brooklyn, on Monday night, Feb. 8.

Capt. H. D. Coburn, Inf., Capt. A. P. S. Hyde, Coast Art., 1st Lieut. D. L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. L. Mitchell, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will make the annual inspection of the National Guard, state of Washington, beginning March 1.

"Major Gen. John F. Ryan, of the National Guard of the state of New York," says a bulletin issued by The Adjutant General of Colorado, "recently announced in an interview that he did not care for any enlistments of what he chose to call 'ping-pong' soldiers in his Guard. Our experience in the campaign of last winter was that the ribbon clerk and soda water dispenser made just as dependable a soldier as the boy who came from the roughness of the untilled soil of the agricultural districts of the state, and while we are not craving for men who are in the gentler walks of life, we by no means have objections to them."

The competition for the "Justice Cup" in Squadron "A" of New York will be held in the armory on Saturday, Feb. 6, at eight p.m., to which ladies are invited to attend. The following program has been arranged for the smoker, which will take place afterward in the assembly room: Exhibition saber contest, Mr. G. A. Anderson, of the New York Athletic Club Sabers Team vs. Mr. A. Lyon, of the New York Fencers Club; military talk by Mr. G. Elton Parks on "With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium"; the Sun moving pictures of the present war.

Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk, 7th N.Y., has tendered his resignation, much to the regret of Colonel Appleton and his officers. He has been a most valuable officer to the regiment, in which he has served close on to forty-one years.

About July, 1915, Companies B, G, H and K, 2d Infantry, Michigan N.G., will have to its credit, with the State Armory Building fund for the purpose of erecting an armory, the sum of \$90,000 and at the coming election in April the electors of Grand Rapids will vote on the proposition of bonding for \$60,000 to add to the above mentioned sum. A committee has been appointed to take up the matter of carrying on a publicity campaign in connection with the bonding proposition, and taking a hint from a successful Y.M.C.A.

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campaign in Grand Rapids two or three years ago. Photographs of armories in cities approximately the size of Grand Rapids (125,000) are desired by the committee, together with detailed information pertaining to the various uses those armories are made of.

The New York Times in its issue of Jan. 31 prints the opinions of some twenty governors of states in reply to a letter from the Times as to their views on the need of increasing the National Guard of the country. The answers to the letters show that no increase in strength is favored by the executives of Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Vermont. Governors who are positive about wanting their forces increased are those of Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, Rhode Island, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, Oregon, North Dakota and West Virginia. The Governor of Pennsylvania said he had no comment to make. Advocates of a Militia Pay bill include the Governors of Kansas, New Mexico, Maryland, North Dakota and West Virginia. Among those who are ready to model their plans largely according to recommendations from Washington are the executives of Idaho, Maine and Wyoming. The Governors of Idaho and Montana are of the opinion that the numbers of their states' National Guard are already sufficient, but approve bringing the forces up to the highest efficiency. The Governor of Delaware, though declining to voice his personal views, has referred the Militia problem to the Legislature. A poll of college heads, whose letters appear in the Times of Jan. 24, showed a two-thirds majority in favor of military training for students.

The rifle shooting contest being conducted under the auspices of the Veteran Military Rifle Association, N.G.N.Y., at different armories was continued Jan. 30 at the 23d Regiment armory, and the 7th Regiment Veteran team was the winner. The trophy presented by General McAlpin, formerly adjutant general of the state, will be presented to the team of the 7th Regiment. Three contests were scheduled. Two have taken place, and the 7th Regiment Veteran team has won both. Seven teams were entered in the last shoot. The score of the 7th Regiment Veterans was 377. The 23d Regiment was second, with 357; Old Guard, third, with 351; 71st Regiment, fourth, with 346; 13th Regiment, fifth, with 346; 47th Regiment, sixth, with 333, and the 22d Engineers, seventh, with 322.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will review the 12th N.Y. in its armory, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York city, on Wednesday night, Feb. 10. A reception will follow the military exercises.

The work of reorganizing the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., into an organization of two battalions of four companies each is making progress. Officers have been assigned to the different units, and the work of transferring and discharging enlisted men has commenced.

Lieut. Harry B. Haring, of Co. C, 14th, has resigned. Sergt. Harold C. De Loisele has been appointed second lieutenant of Co. E, 23d N.Y.

James M. Brown, formerly a first sergeant in Troop M, 6th U.S. Cav., has been appointed second lieutenant of Co. A, 47th N.Y.

Major General O'Ryan, of New York, has authorized 1st Lieut. R. A. Kluge, 6th Inf., Pennsylvania National Guard, to attend as a student officer at the New York School of the Line. The Governor of Pennsylvania, through General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has expressed his appreciation of the courtesy extended Lieutenant Kluge. This makes the second officer of another state who is now attending the New York School of the Line. The other officer is Capt. John S. Braun, 1st Inf., National Guard of Missouri. The value of the school is highly appreciated, and has a most important bearing on the instruction of officers to properly fit them for service in the field. The student officers are now engaging in tactical walks and rides on Sunday mornings, and on Saturday, Feb. 19, will be sent to Peekskill to remain over the holiday (Washington's Birthday) for the purpose of engaging in tactical exercises and field firing with the school company.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, NEW YORK.

Some instructive facts are given in the report of Brig. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton, formerly The Adjutant General of New York, in his report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914. General Hamilton tells how the state rifle range on the reservation at Peekskill was equipped at a cost of only \$17,788, exclusive of land acquired, which will cost \$842, and \$16,544.50 of the first named amount was obtained from United States funds, in the hands of General Hamilton as disbursing officer. He compares this amount to the costly abandoned range at Blauvelt, which cost the state \$475,000, and nearly four years of time in construction.

"The harmonious relations of the state forces with the United States authorities," says General Hamilton, "have been continued on the basis of the announced policy of this state to maintain its National Guard and Naval Militia, ready primarily for the defense of the nation, and, as a necessary result, for the prompt repression of internal disorder. Frank assumption of the responsibility of this state as a member of the family of states has been met by the War and Navy Departments in a spirit of cordial co-operation. Selected officers and enlisted men to a greater number than before have been sent to us as instructors. Our officers have been permitted to take the courses in the Army Service Schools, and to participate, on an equal footing with the Regular officers, in the sea duties of the Navy. Our paper forms have been remodeled to conform to Army and Navy patterns. Our Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments, Medical, Engineer and Signal Corps, as well as the Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry of the line, have been reorganized in obedience to the requirements of the War Department."

In speaking of the efforts to organize a negro regiment General Hamilton invited the negro promoters to select fifty-seven persons to be examined for commissioned officers. Of the fifty-seven candidates examined in the usual course prescribed by regulation, only two candidates passed. One of these possessed the basic education necessary, and the other, the candidate for chaplain, passed because it is only required that a chaplain be a regularly ordained minister of an organized religious denomination.

"The comprehensive reports of Major General O'Ryan and Commodore Forsheaw," says General Hamilton, "show in detail the remarkable progress made by the forces under their

command during the past year. Both the National Guard and the Naval Militia show a gain in numbers, in spite of the fact that the requirements of the state service are more exacting than ever before. Since the restoration of the Major General to his proper command, two years ago, the improvement in discipline and efficiency has been rapid and steady."

Another important reform noted is in the establishment of a proper system of keeping property books of the A.G. Department. The old system of trying to keep two sets of books, 140 miles apart, which proved a failure, was abandoned, and General Hamilton prepared a plan of a loose leaf system of books with a card index, which, if properly kept, will enable the state to conduct this department with ten fewer persons than are now employed. "Many of the employees in this department," says General Hamilton, "have for a number of years past been appointed as a matter of favor instead of merit and fitness. In some cases they are incompetent and ought to be summarily discharged." The proper method, in the opinion of the General, is to give the employment to members of the uniformed military and naval forces now in the state service instead of to civilians, and this department would thus reward faithful service to the state, and the state in turn would gain servants who know the details of their work.

General Hamilton does not take a roseate view of the proposition to establish a state constabulary, and says the proponents seem not to have considered that the constabulary would have to be paid, quartered and subsisted, not only during riot duty, but during 365 days in each year. "The Legislature this year," says General Hamilton, "declined to provide sufficient forage for the horses now legally authorized in our existing mounted organizations. It would seem that this duty, imposed upon the Legislature by Sec. 3 of Art. XI, of the State Constitution, ought first to be performed before new mounted forces are required to be organized. It happens, however, that all the objects sought by the advocates of the new force can be obtained under existing law. The sheriff of each county has the power to summon to his aid any number of citizens and he may organize, arm, equip, uniform and drill them or cause them to be drilled as he deems best. He may retain them in service as long as he thinks proper. The only limit upon the state of efficiency to which he can bring them is measured by the amount of money the supervisors of his county may authorize him to expend. For the state to provide a special force to do the work of deputy sheriffs would be to violate the principle of home rule."

An important fact noted in the report is that relating to the old method of making purchases under the contract system. It was found that in the case of some articles of clothing it was impossible under the state law to procure articles by purchase except at prices much higher than those at which the same articles were listed by the Q.M.C. of the United States Army. In order that the state might purchase any needed military supplies from the United States at the lower prices, the Legislature passed Chapter 161 of the Laws of 1914, which authorizes the Governor to purchase such goods directly from the Government without advertising for bids and awarding a contract. By this means the state gets the benefit of the Army inspection as to quality and conformity to the Army standards; and since the United States sells to the Governor at cost price, the state gets the benefit of the low rate at which the large Army purchases are made. "This has resulted," says General Hamilton, "in a difference of from fifteen per cent. to twenty per cent. in price in favor of the new method as against the old."

13TH N.Y.—COL. N. B. THURSTON.

Col. John D. Barrette, Coast Art., U.S.A., commanding the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, with headquarters at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., who had accepted a review of the 13th Coast Artillery command, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on Feb. 3, was unfortunately prevented from being present through illness, which confined him to his home. This was very much regretted, as the officers and men of the 13th who served on a two weeks' tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright last summer have very pleasant recollections of their experience there under Colonel Barrette and his command.

Col. S. E. Allen, Coast Art., U.S.A., commanding the Southern Artillery District of New York, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton, upon the invitation of Colonel Thurston kindly consented to take the place of Colonel Barrette as reviewing officer and was present with a staff composed of Major W. F. Pence, Capt. W. T. Carpenter and Capt. John L. Roberts, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Hamilton.

The regiment and its lesser units giving exhibitions during the evening made not only a fine display, but everything moved promptly and by a few minutes after ten o'clock the diversified and interesting program was completed. The review under Colonel Thurston was in line of masses, the twelve companies being equalized, with fronts of twenty files, divided among three battalions. The battalion commanders were Majors Sydney Grant, G. H. Kemp and B. H. Pendry. The men showed great steadiness, and the entire ceremony was a fine display. During the standing review a saxophone quartette rendered "Garden of My Heart," very beautifully.

The 1st Fire Command, consisting of the 1st, 3d, 6th and 5th Companies, under Major B. H. Pendry, gave evening parade, which proved a very handsome ceremony, and then the 3d Fire Command, under Major G. H. Kemp, and composed of the 12th, 9th, 10th and 11th Companies, gave a drill in close order movements. The drill was snappy and all the movements smoothly and promptly performed.

The concluding military event was artillery practice, performed with the 24th Company, Captain Orr, at the 4-inch rapid fire gun, the 4th Company, Captain Aikman, at the 8-inch disappearing gun, and the 3d Company, Captain Johnston, at the 12-inch mortar. The accuracy of the shooting with all the ordnance was considered about the best ever given in the armory. All the targets were repeatedly hit, and there were only some three misses. The master mechanic of targets introduced a new feature to shoot at. It was a cross between one of the pyramids of Egypt painted red, mounted on concrete stilts, a railroad water tank on a Western prairie, and a Filipino bungalow. Shots from the mortar hit it each time and tore away sections of the red roof, but it was proof against complete destruction. A miniature battleship had her entire stern taken off by an 8-inch shell, and then hitting a mine was blown to splinters. Other targets were completely demolished by the 3-inch and 8-inch guns.

Colonel Allen and special guests were entertained by Colonel Thurston and officers before and after the review. Among the guests were Col. E. Austin and Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne and Major R. A. De Russy, N.Y.; Major W. Weigel, Capt. Harry Watson, George H. White and H. F. Clark, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, W. I. Taylor and Major W. H. Roberts, N.Y.

FLORIDA.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, announces the standing, as to relative efficiency, of the various organizations of the National Guard of Florida, based upon their work for the calendar year 1914.

The ratings given are based upon information obtained at inspections during 1914; except that in determining the relative standing of organizations as to discipline, the attendance at drills and other considerations throughout the entire year have been taken into account. The data as to the number of drills held, percentage of attendance, punctuality with which reports were forwarded, small-arms practice, etc., have been compiled from reports on file at the state arsenal.

Relative Standing of Regiments and Battalions.—First Regiment, Infantry, 74 per cent.; 2d Regiment, Infantry, 67 per cent.; 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, 78 per cent.; 2d Battalion, 1st Infantry, 75 per cent.; 2d Battalion, 2d Infantry, 74 per cent.; 3d Battalion, 1st Infantry, 72 per cent.; 1st Battalion, 2d Infantry, 69 per cent.; 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry, 65 per cent.

Most Efficient Organization.—Highest general efficiency, Co. F, 1st Inf.; best appearing, Co. G, 1st Inf.; best disciplined, Co. I, 2d Inf.; best arms and equipments, Co. G, 1st Inf.; best administration, Co. G, 1st Inf.; best drilled, Co. I, 1st Inf.; best in guard duty, Co. I, 2d Inf.

(The competitive drill authorized to be held during the annual tour of field exercises under G.O. 8, series of 1906, from General Headquarters, was not reported, and, presumably, not held.)



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Small-Arms Practice.—The following are the state, regimental and company figures of merit in small-arms practice for 1914: State, 24.77; 1st Infantry, 37.90; 2d Infantry, 10.30.

First Infantry: Co. A, 92.28; B, 13.44; C, 41.23; D, 13.28; E, 45.83; F, 90.58; G, 39.11; I, O; K, 59.55; L, O; M, O.

Second Infantry: Co. A, 21.15; B, O; C, 21.15; E, O; F, O; G, 17.21; H, O; I, 45.80; L, O; M, O.

(The above figures of merit are computed in accordance with the rules prescribed under Par. 165 of the U.S. Small-Arms Firing Manual, as published in Par. 3 of G.O. 6, series of 1913, from these headquarters.)

The National Defense Trophy has been awarded to Co. A, 1st Regiment, Infantry, which qualified 17 expert riflemen, 22 sharpshooters, 28 marksmen and 5 first classmen. Total of 62, the entire company having fired for record. The next highest competitor was Co. F, 1st Infantry, which qualified 15 expert riflemen, 10 sharpshooters, 20 marksmen and 21 first classmen. Total of 66 who fired for record out of 68.

The Florida National Guard Association Trophy for highest company figure of merit has been won by Co. A, 1st Regiment, Infantry, whose figure of merit is 92.28 out of a possible 120.

The Talliaferro Trophy, competed for during the State Rifle Competition, was won again by Co. K, 1st Regiment, Infantry, with a team score of 1,054 out of a possible 1,250. The second highest team score was made by Co. G, 1st Infantry, with a total of 1,041, and third highest team score by Co. A, 1st Infantry, with a total of 1,011.

The annual Federal and state inspections will begin Feb. 15. The inspections will be made for the United States by Capt. La Vergne L. Gregg, U.S. Inf., inspector-instructor, and the inspections for the state will be made in part by The Adjutant General, and Major H. M. Snow, jr., Q.M.C., N.G.F., as Acting Inspector General.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

COMMISSION asks: As I wish to obtain a commission in the Cavalry or Field Artillery after June, 1917, will you kindly publish the answers to the following questions: (1) Which is more advantageous, enlisting or civil appointment? (2) What is the probability of a vacancy, and, if no vacancy exists, what is the probability of being appointed as an additional officer? (3) What is the law concerning commissions from the ranks and commissions from civil life? (4) What is the scope of this examination and how can I obtain an old set of examination questions? Answer: (1) Last year there were no vacancies after appointment of the West Point graduating class. The prospects are the same this year. The enlisted man has the first opportunity after the M.A. graduate, but it is not possible to say now whether there will be vacancies in 1917. Why don't you try for an appointment to West Point? (2) If Congress passes proposed legislation increasing personnel, chances are good for enlisted men and civilians. (3) See Army Regulations 27 to 36. (4) Write to War Department for circulars.

W. B. asks: Am I entitled to a Philippine campaign badge? Served in Philippine Islands between Jan. 2, 1902, and July 2, 1903. Answer: No; see G.O. 129, 1908.

A. K. asks: (1) I am in the U.S. Army and wish to take U.S. Civil Service examination. Do I need to be full citizen of the United States or not? (2) A man after two years and two months' service in the U.S. Army bought out and enlisted again; is he entitled to wear service chevron or not? Answer: (1) Must be a citizen. (2) Not entitled to chevron until completing an enlistment period.

W. P. N. asks: A young man serves three years in Army and is discharged with character "excellent." Three years later he enters U.S. Civil Service, serves about three years and is dismissed for cause. Two years afterward he re-enlists in the Army, and shortly after makes application for re-entrance to Civil Service and is advised by Civil Service Commission that an application from him cannot be accepted on account of former record. (1) Would it not be more within reason to let a man in a case of this kind back into the Civil Service? (2) If not, his relations with the Government are strained, while at the same time he is considered one on whom the country depends for defense. Therefore, could he not demand his discharge and it be granted him forthwith? I ask this question because I know of a case of this kind and the young man is somewhat distracted about it. It would seem a soldier should be patriotic. A man in a case of this kind might lose his respect for the Government. On the other hand, it seems he would owe the Government nothing. Also, a man unfit for the Civil Service should be unfit likewise for other branches of the Government. Answer: Each department of the Government is conducted under rules and regulations made for that particular department. You do not state what the "cause" was for the man's dismissal from Civil Service. What has the man meanwhile done to remove the disability for which he was removed from the Civil Service? Nothing that was under the surveillance of the Civil Service Commission. A man may be a most satisfactory employee in the workshop of a big corporation and unsatisfactory in the business office. Should he throw up his job in the plant because he is not acceptable for service in the accounting department? This man cannot demand his discharge. He may be granted the privilege of purchasing it. See G.O. 31, 1914.

C. N. L. asks: (1) How many National Guard regiments are there in New York State? (2) What are their numbers and where are they located? (3) Why are they not numbered from 1 and in consecutive order, instead of skipping several numbers at times? (4) Is it possible to purchase a 1903 Springfield rifle as used by the U.S. Government at the present time? If so, where? If not, why not? (5) Please give names and addresses of some of the Government uniform contractors located in or near New York city. Answer: (1) Thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment and one battalion of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery, three provisional regiments of coast artillery, besides lesser units of other arms. (2) 17,477. They are located all over the state. (3) Because in most cases they retain their original number, other numbers being mustered out before and after the Civil War. (4) These rifles are not sold to civilians, except in very rare cases, as the Government does not care to have them in the hands of others than the military. (5) See Army and Navy Journal advertising columns.

J. M. W.—Your seven months' volunteer service in 1898 does not entitle you to a service chevron, nor does it count as an enlistment period.

X. Y. Z. asks: (1) Of how many years does an enlistment consist now in the U.S. Marine Corps? (2) Is there such a thing as a reserve in the Marine Corps? (3) If one deserts from the U.S. Marine Corps and two years have expired after the date of expiration of enlistment, is he free from arrest, or is it necessary to apply for clearance to headquarters? Answer: (1) Four. (2) No. (3) Free from arrest.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDERS.—A number of the orders you mention are listed in the World Almanac and the information concerning them covers several pages. You mention several of which we have no information. We could not undertake to give all this data in this department. If you think you have the qualifications and also have the desire to affiliate with the seventeen orders mentioned, you must be "some joiner," as they say down in our little old home town. The Secretary of each order will give you the information regarding his own society.

W. N. T. asks: Which is the best branch of the Service to enlist in to get a chauffeur's job in the U.S. Army? Answer: Apply to Quartermaster General, U.S.A.

A. S. asks: A man enlisted in the Army and stayed a year and was discharged by purchase; he stays out about seventeen months and re-enlists. Can he buy out again after six months? Answer: No; not within a year.

C. C. asks: (1) Is a retired soldier of the U.S. Army allowed to go to Europe to visit his old home? (2) In what manner

does he draw his pension? (3) Does he have any difficulty in exchanging United States money in Europe while the war is in progress? Answer: (1) Permission must be obtained from The A.G. (2) By check on the U.S. Treasury. (3) No difficulty at present.

L. L. H. asks: (1) Kindly let me know through your paper what the difference is between "Army Regulations" and "Infantry Drill Regulations," as listed in the examination for second lieutenant of Philippine Scouts? Also how much of the Infantry Drill Regulations is it necessary to study in preparing for this examination? Answer: (1) Look at the two books themselves for your answer; see them in your public library or at the Army and Navy Journal office. (2) You cannot know too much of your subject, for you cannot tell what questions will be asked.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 23, 1915.

As a surprise to Comdr. De Witt Blamer, on the occasion of his birthday, a number of friends gave a progressive dinner Wednesday. The first course was served at the home of Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, in Bremerton; the second at the apartments of Mrs. Harriet Brown; the two carriages set apart for the Commandant and also the auto belonging to Lieutenant Commander Jensen carried the guests to the quarters of Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, where the third course was served; the fourth course was served in the cabin on the cruiser Charleston, over which Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw presided. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, at the worst of the navy yard, served the fifth course, a huge birthday cake centering the dining table; the guests then returned to the quarters of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen, in Bremerton, where the last course was served and the latter part of the evening was spent in dancing. During the evening telegrams of congratulation arrived and were read with every course and the guest of honor was showered with gifts until he looked like a veritable Santa Claus. Those who enjoyed the occasion were Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen, Mrs. Senni, of Honolulu; Commander Senn, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan and Paymaster Lupton and Mrs. Harriet Brown.

Mrs. J. M. Senni, of Honolulu, is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen. In honor of Mrs. Senni, Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer entertained at dinner Sunday evening for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Lieut. and Mrs. Lacy, Lieut. and Mrs. Boynton, Lieut. Comdr. David Boyd, Naval Constr. N. M. Smith and Lieut. W. F. Gresham. Mrs. Geiger, wife of Dr. Geiger, U.S.N., gave the first of a series of card parties Friday. Playing were Mesdames Doyle, Wentworth, Blamer, O'Leary, Bradshaw, Ellis and Fegan.

Complimentary to Mrs. E. B. Larimer and her guests, Mrs. Martin Griffin and Miss Nanna Baker, of Vancouver, B.C., Mrs. J. R. Brady entertained at bridge Jan. 14. Playing were Mesdames Griffin, Larimer, Almy, Shearer, Perkins, Hirschinger, O'Leary, Faus, Irwin and Miss Baker. Mrs. Loomis arrived from Mare Island Saturday to join her husband, who is attached to the Pacific Reserve Fleet. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan entertained at dinner Thursday, complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer and Lieut. and Mrs. Boynton. Honoring Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen and their guest, Mrs. Senni, of Honolulu, Comdr. T. J. Senn had dinner on board the Chattanooga, Monday, for Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw and Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer and Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy.

Mrs. Timothy O'Leary gave a bridge-luncheon Wednesday; playing were Mesdames Blamer, Almy, Brady, Irwin, Shearer, Larimer and her guest, Mrs. Martin Griffin, of Vancouver, B.C. Miss Nanna Baker, guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer, returned to Vancouver, B.C., Sunday. Mrs. Griffin, also a guest, remains for an extended visit. Mrs. Harriet Brown was hostess Monday for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen and Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander. Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell were honor guests at a card party given by Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Tuesday evening, for Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer, Comdr. and Mrs. R. K. Brady and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs.

Paymaster Morsell, who came in from Mexican waters on the Chattanooga, will go South again on his ship next Saturday. Mrs. Morsell, with their little son, called Eric, Lieut. and Mrs. Mare Island, to visit her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Stacy Potts. In honor of Mrs. Morsell, Mrs. M. A. Shearer entertained at cards Thursday for Mesdames Almy, Hirschinger, Brady, Larimer and Griffin, of Vancouver, B.C.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen gave a Dutch supper Friday. Small steins were given as favors. Seated were Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Paymr. E. R. Wilson. Honoring Lieut. E. D. Almy, whose birthday fell on that date, Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer gave a dinner Sunday evening for Mrs. Almy, Mrs. J. M. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger and Paymr. R. B. Lupton. Mrs. A. F. Barnes and daughter, of Seattle, are week-end guests of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth. Mrs. Culver and son, Mr. Henry Culver, of Seattle, spent the week-end as guests of Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin. In honor of their guests Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin had dinner Saturday for Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan and Paymr. and Mrs. Helm. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus will be week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Crosby, in Seattle.

Paymr. and Mrs. Jensen had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Boynton and Lieut. and Mrs. Dibrell. After dinner they were joined by Lieut. and Mrs. Loomis and spent the evening at the bowling alley. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander gave a pretty dinner Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull and Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson and the hosts. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen had dinner Friday, complimentary to their guest, Mrs. Senni. The guests included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer and their guest, Mrs. Griffin, Paymasters Eliason and Skipwith.

Mrs. H. F. Hull entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mrs. Royce M. Doyle, Mrs. R. Wentworth and Mrs. G. A. Alexander. Later the husbands of the players came in for tea, accompanied by Dr. E. E. Curtis, a recent arrival from duty at Guam. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth was hostess at bridge Monday for Mesdames Doyle, Blackburn, Stanley, Shipp, Backus, Hull and Helm. Mrs. Thomas Ruhm, of Seattle, was the guest of Mrs. C. W. Fisher for the week-end. Mrs. J. H. Blackburn entertained at bridge Monday for Mesdames Wentworth, Stanley and Backus.

Comdr. and Mrs. Brady had dinner Friday in honor of Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves, who was leaving the following day, in command of the battleship Oregon, and for Mrs. Harriet Brown. A daughter, Katherine McCain, was born to Mrs. McCain, wife of Lieut. J. S. McCain, of the cruiser Pittsburgh, last Wednesday, Jan. 13. Dr. Harry Johnson gave a stag party Monday evening for Dr. Harry Turner, Paymaster Helm, Lieutenant Barker, Father Cammerman and Ensign Martin. The South Dakota arrived at the yard from Mare Island at 10:45 a.m. Thursday. The officers coming up on her were Comdr. C. M. Tozer, Lieut. G. C. Pegram, Lieut. J. J. Manning, Ensign H. H. Lile, Ensign E. Rose, P.A. Paymr. E. R. Wilson and P.A. Surg. W. S. Pugh.

Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw met with a severe injury to an eye one day the past week, and as a consequence has been forced to stay in a darkened room. While putting her small son to bed she stooped and struck her eye forcibly against the bedpost, causing a painful wound and nearly dislodging the eyeball.

FORT CASEY NOTES.

Fort Casey, Wash., Jan. 21, 1915.

The Fort Casey Branch of the Army Relief Society gave a benefit bridge party and dance at the post gymnasium Tuesday. The attendance exceeded the most sanguine expectations, there being over seventy people present. Attractive prizes, donated by the merchants of Seattle and Port Townsend, were offered for high scores at bridge and bowling. The affair was a decided success and the fund for the destitute families of soldiers was materially increased by the receipts. The ladies in charge of the party were Mesdames C. B. Smith, J. D. Heysinger, O. H. Schrader, H. D. Burdick, H. J. Knerr and J. S. Wood. Corporal Miller and his assistants deserve special mention for their part in the decorations.

Capt. and Mrs. Smith were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs.

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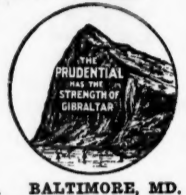
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Schrader on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Knerr had dinner Saturday for Mrs. Burdick, Captains Smith, Newton and Heysinger. After the dinner Captain Newton gave a small dancing party at his quarters. Mrs. Newton, who has been in Portland since the holidays, has left there and has gone to spend the winter in California. Mrs. Heysinger and small daughter, Frances, spent several days last week in Seattle. The bowling club was entertained Wednesday night by Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick. Those who enjoyed the evening were Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Heysinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick, Schrader, Knerr and Captain Newton. Mesdames Reed and Trefethen were guests of Mrs. Smith for several days this week and were entertained on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Oliver, of Fort Flagler.

Captain Newton had dinner Tuesday with Lieut. and Mrs. Schrader. The same evening the dancing class met at the post gymnasium for another lesson in the latest steps by Captain Newton. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Heysinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Schrader, Burdick, Knerr, Mrs. Wood and Captain Newton. Major Morgan, the new fort commander, is expected here shortly.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 23, 1915.

Miss Josephine McCormack, of St. Paul, accompanied by Mrs. M. C. Porter, of Minneapolis, will leave to-morrow for Philadelphia and sail Wednesday on the Matsonia for Panama. Miss McCormack will be the guest of her uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. Edward K. Massee, at Schofield Barracks. Miss McCormack is a sister of Mrs. Harley B. Ferguson, wife of Major Ferguson. Mrs. Winifred M. Demming and her daughter, Miss Caroline Demming, of St. Paul, have gone to Denver, Colo., to visit Major and Mrs. William G. Gambrell. Later they will go to California.

Mrs. William Horace Hobson and daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. Hobson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Bingham, St. Paul, leave next week for Texas, to join Lieutenant Hobson. Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, recently resigned from the Army, has arrived in St. Paul to join Mrs. Lansing, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Livingston, Summit avenue. Lieut. and Mrs. Truby C. Martin have arrived from Schofield Barracks to visit Mrs. Martin's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Louis W. Lyon, St. Paul.

Capt. James A. Lynch and Mrs. Lynch, formerly of Fort Snelling, now in Texas, leave in April for California, to sail May 1 for Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver will arrive in the spring from Corregidor Island, Manila, and will visit Mrs. Weaver's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson, Virginia avenue, St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Austin, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Price Wickersham, of St. Paul, leave shortly for Texas.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 30, 1915.

Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, recently returned from Texas to pack for the Philippines, left Tuesday for New York, to join Mrs. Hayes and their son, Thomas, and to go to Waterbury, Conn., to be guests of Lieutenant Hayes's father. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes will sail April 5 from San Francisco for the Philippines, where Lieutenant Hayes will join his regiment. Mrs. M. C. Borden will join her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, at San Francisco, and go with her to the islands. Lieut. George L. Mason, Dental Corps, stationed at this garrison for many years, has been ordered to Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Lieutenant Mason has left for his new station.

Lieut. Chester A. Shephard, formerly 28th Infantry and stationed at this garrison for many years, has been retired. Lieut. and Mrs. Shephard will make their home in Minneapolis. Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron, recently returned from Galveston, Texas, spent a few days at the garrison, en route East, to visit relatives until April, when he will sail from San Francisco for duty in the Philippines. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith have moved from the Infantry down to No. 9 Cavalry garrison.

Miss Catherine Carnahan, who recently attended the Visitation Convent here, has left St. Louis and is attending the Visitation Convent in Georgetown, D.C. Lieut. Carlin C. Stokely, formerly 28th Infantry, transferred to the 24th, will leave the States in the early spring to join his regiment in the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch, stationed at this garrison with the 28th Infantry, but now in Galveston, Texas, with that regiment, expect to sail in April to join the 24th Infantry in the Philippines.

This garrison is almost deserted; never since its establishment have there been so few families and soldiers. No one in the Infantry post, except the guards, and in the Cavalry post are the families of Col. A. M. Smith, Major John P. Madden and Colonel Johnston.

FORT FLAGLER.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Jan. 15, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Harrison had Capt. H. W. Bunn, of Fort Worden, as a luncheon guest on Tuesday. Lieut. Wilmer T. Scott has returned to Fort Flagler for station. Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver gave a dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Claude M. Thiele, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott. Lieut. and Mrs. Otto H. Schrader, of Fort Casey, were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. William E. De Sombre on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Claude M. Thiele had dinner for Lieut. W. T. Scott and Mrs. Harold Cloke on Saturday.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Jan. 20, 1915.

Captain Kimmel, of Fort Worden, is in San Francisco taking his examinations for promotion. Mrs. John Carroll, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her nephew and niece, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott. Mrs. Robert Oliver entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mrs. Trefethen and Mrs. Reed, of Seattle, and Mrs. Clarence Smith, of Fort Casey. Mrs. John Carroll, Mesdames Cloke, Hughes, Scott, Thiele and Harrison joined for tea.

Major and Mrs. Cloke gave a bridge party Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Carroll. Mrs. Claude M. Thiele and Lieut. Wilmer T. Scott won the prizes. Those present were Mrs. John Carroll, Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Lamson, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Lieut. and Mrs. Claude M. Thiele, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Harrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Claude M. Thiele on Tuesday gave a bridge dinner in honor of Mrs. John Carroll and for Major and Mrs. Cloke, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott, Lieut. Joseph W. McNeal, of Fort Worden. Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott entertained the ladies of the garrison Monday afternoon in honor of her aunt, Mrs. John Carroll. Dr. and Mrs. Lamson had Dr. Robert T. Oliver as their dinner guest Saturday. Major and Mrs. Cloke gave a luncheon Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Claude M. Thiele, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott entertained Major and Mrs. Cloke at dinner Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Claude M. Thiele had Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Harrison as dinner guests Wednesday. Colonel Foote, commanding the Coast Defenses of the Pacific, and his adjutant, Major Burgess, arrived at Fort Worden Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway, of Fort Worden, are spending several days in Seattle.

The officers of Fort Flagler have organized a bowling and golf team. A loving cup is to be given to the one making the highest score. Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver had Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele as dinner guests Sunday. Mrs. John L. Hughes gave a tea Tuesday in honor of Mrs. John Carroll. On Monday evening the officers and ladies of the garrison met at the bowling alley. Capt. John L. Hughes made the highest score.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 27, 1915.

A buffet dinner was given by Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Philip G. Lauman last Wednesday for Asst. Naval Constrs. and Mesdames Van Keuren, Reed and Hilliard, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Owens, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Mesdames Cole, Wyman, Soule, Whitson, Miss Marion Brooks, P.A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge, Ensign Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Keiran and J. T. Carter. All later attended the navy yard hop. On the same night Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks, Col. and Mrs. Myers, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell and Civil Engr. and Mrs. McKay.

Miss Gatch came up from Alameda for the hop and was the house guest of Miss Dorothy Bennett, who entertained at a dinner, chaperoned by Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns. Others present were Janet Crose, Lieut. Harry K. Pickett, U.S. M.C., Ensign Dickson, Ensign Robert T. Young and Henry Butters, of Piedmont. Mrs. George W. Danforth spent a few days here last week as guest of Mrs. Ray E. Pope, coming up from San Francisco, where she and Lieutenant Danforth, retired, have been making their home since his assignment to duty at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. During her stay Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pope were dinner hosts for Mrs. Danforth, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim, Mrs. Drum, Lieutenant Miller, R.C.S., and Lieut. J. W. Cummings.

Miss Ruth Hascal's supper party at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Mary Turner, following the Wednesday night dance, was a very pretty affair. The guests were Misses Priscilla Elliott, Dorothy Bennett, Marion Brooks, Charlotte Hoyt, Janet Crose, Orytha Gatch, of Berkeley; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Graham, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason, P.A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge, Lieut. Leon W. Hoyt, U.S.M.C.; Lieutenant Dickson, Henry Butters, of Piedmont; Ensigns Ralph E. Parr, Harold E. Snow and Robert T. Young. The largest affair of the week was the card party given by Mrs. Frank M. Bennett Jan. 21. Prizes were won by Mesdames Arthur B. Owens, Harold Jones, Franklin D. Karns, John M. Elliott, Emily Cutts, Jasper V. Howard, Mary Turner and H. S. Wallace. There were thirty-two players. Mrs. Elliott poured tea and Mrs. Gleason the coffee, for which the players were joined in by their husbands and some twenty-five other guests.

Mrs. Norman L. Kirk is visiting friends here since the arrival of the submarines from San Diego. Ensign Kirk being attached to K-3. Capt. William H. Prichett, formerly attached to the West Virginia, has reported for duty at the yard. Ensign John H. Culin, of the Cleveland, has reported for treatment at the naval hospital. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard's dinner last Saturday was a pretty affair, at which they entertained Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Paymr. Jonathan Brooks, Miss Marion Brooks, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard T. Keiran and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren. Later bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. Van Keuren.

A supper party was given by Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott Sunday. Lieut. Riley F. McConnell returned this week from Point Arguella, where he inspected the radio stations. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns entertained the card club Monday evening. Lieut. Comdr. Merlyn G. Cook, assistant to the machinery division officer, on Feb. 21 will be succeeded by Lieut. Leo Sahn. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook have been at the yard for two years and their friends regret their coming departure. Lieut. and Mrs. Sahn have been given the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Paul H. Fretz are also to take up their residence on the yard in quarters formerly occupied by Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Curtis C. Munger have been given the quarters recently occupied by Paymr. and Mrs. George Reeves, who have returned to their San Diego home.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Shea, who arrived recently from Milwaukee, where they have spent the last three years, are the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wenzelberger, at their San Francisco home. Lieutenant Shea is attached to the Bear now, so they will spend the next three years on the coast. Last Saturday Mrs. Frank Lucis entertained at a luncheon for ten in Alameda in honor of Mrs. Shea. There will be a decrease in the number of marine officers and wives at the barracks, for Capt. Charles F. Williams and Lieut. Tom D. Barber will leave Friday in command of forty marines to make all preparations for the transfer of Companies 31, 32 and 34 to the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds at San Francisco the following week. All the officers' families will reside in San Francisco during the fair.

The naval auxiliary Buffalo was placed out of commission at the yard to-day and the greater part of her crew sent down to the receiving ship in San Francisco Bay. Many of these men will later be brought back here to complete the complement of the Prometheus, which is to leave shortly for her shakedown cruise after having been converted into a repair ship here at an estimated cost of \$500,000. The tug Iroquois, which has been kept busy plying between San Diego, Mare Island and Bremerton of late, left the yard last Thursday for San Diego, towing a raft to be used in the target practice of the Yorktown and Raleigh. Upon her return she is to convey the submarines, K-3 and K-4, now having gyroscopic compasses installed, to San Pedro. The collier Caesar, which brought the exhibits out to the Panama-Pacific Exposition and has been here for the last few weeks having some repairs made, will leave the yard Feb. 5 for Puget Sound before sailing for Hampton Roads. She will take a cargo of freight from both the Pacific coast yards. The supply ship Glacier, heavily laden with provisions for the ships on patrol duty, left Jan. 26 and will take on a consignment of fresh meat at San Francisco before sailing for Mexico. Twenty-five marines, now en route here from Philadelphia, are to be sent to Nicaragua for duty at the legation there.

The first division torpedo boat flotilla, consisting of the Whipple, Truxtun, Paul Jones and Preble, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Martin K. Metcalf, is expected at Mare Island about the middle of February for docking. The reserve flotilla, comprising the Lawrence, Hopkins and Stewart, will follow early in March. An auxiliary boiler for the Maumee is to be built here at an estimated cost of \$20,000. The oil tanker will be propelled by Diesel engines, but the installation of the auxiliary boiler has been thought advisable.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 24, 1915.

Those attending the Orpheum this week were Mrs. Getty, Mrs. True, Miss Getty, Miss George Anna Getty, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. MacKay, Miss Doris Wyke, Misses Jeannette and Fay Schmidt. Mrs. Gambrell gave a beautifully appointed

Mutt thought all tobaccos "bit" till Jeff brought home the "bacon"

THERE'S just one thing that makes a great cartooner—and that is not humor, but human nature. Bud Fisher must be a "regular feller" because he makes Mutt and Jeff so humanlike.

There are lots of army and navy men who still think that all tobacco is alike and it's going to bite the lining out of your armor—and that's all there is to it. But the world's full of Jeffs, too, who have taken our say-so that

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

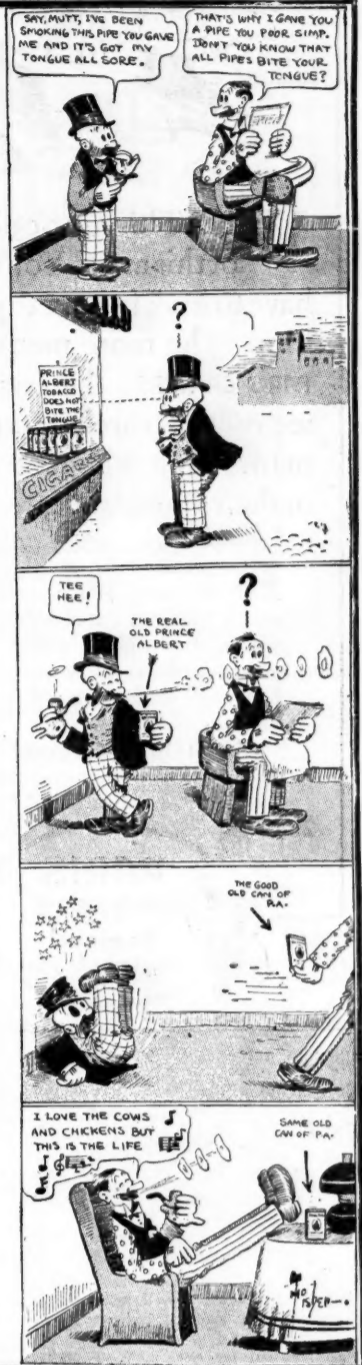
can be smoked by men with mouths as tender as the toothache and that there's never a bite in a whole painful of it. These fellows couldn't be pried loose from P. A. with a crowbar.

Prince Albert never bit any man's tongue and it won't bite yours, because the bite has been taken out by a patented process controlled exclusively by us. Don't go around tongue sore. Don't put the old jimmy pipe in cold storage. Get next to P. A. and know the joy of smoking real tobacco, all you want of it, as often as you please, one pipe after another or rolled up into home-made cigarettes, and no tongue soreness to pay for pleasure. Be a regular fellow—get wise to P. A. and stop making yourself miserable with "hot shot."

Buy P. A., afloat or ashore, in the tidy red tin, 10c; in the tippy red bag, 5c; in the famous crystal-glass joy jar and in pound and half-pound humidor, at stores where they sell tobacco.

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luncheon in honor of Miss Margaret Schmidt and for Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Herr, Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke and Mrs. Channing Lily, of Denver.

Mrs. Bernheim gave a sashet shower Thursday for Miss Margaret Schmidt. Others present were Mrs. Graham, Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke, Marian McGrath, Doris Wyke, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt. Mrs. Wheeler entertained Friday at bridge in honor of Mrs. Getty and Mrs. True and for Mesdames Clarke, Nelson, Graham, Herr, Mallory, Wyke, Titus, Felker, Miss Loughborough and Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke.

Miss Doris Wyke entertained after the picture show Friday night for Mrs. Graham, Mrs. McClellan, Misses Margaret, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Arabella and Rose Clarke, Mr. Robert Getty, jr., and Mr. Giffin. Lieutenant Titus, who has been absent from the post on leave and was married at his home in Cincinnati, returned to the post Monday with his bride.

Colonel Clarke and the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke attended the horse show at Denver Saturday. Mrs. MacKay had a tea Sunday for Mrs. Herr, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Margaret, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Doris Wyke, Arabella and Rose Clarke. Mrs. MacKay had Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim and Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Jan. 26, 1915.

New Year's Eve was celebrated very pleasantly by most of the members of the post at Del Monte. All danced until a late hour and welcomed the new year in the customary way. Before the hop Mr. Foster, of Pacific Grove, gave a beautiful dinner to Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan, Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Mesdames Wildman, Pulliam and Brainard, of Pacific Grove; Captains Thomas and Keck and Mr. Wynekin. Mrs. and Miss Hendri, of Del Monte, also entertained the same evening for Mrs. and Miss Clark, Captain McNally and Lieutenant Brown.

Promptly at twelve o'clock New Year's Day, all the officers and ladies of the post called on Capt. and Mrs. Sweezy to wish them a happy New Year. Eggnog and fruit cake were served and the company had a very enjoyable time. That evening Capt. and Mrs. Sweezy gave a supper in honor of their son and daughter, and Miss Mary Riley, their house guest, and for Misses Riley, Laura and Marian Littlebrant, Clark Hiller, Pattison and Sweezy, Lieutenants Sliney, Brown, Ostroski, Smith, Messrs. T. and L. Josslyn and Sweezy. After dinner the party all went to the New Year's hop at the club. The band, in charge of Captain Thomas, had gone that morning to San Diego to be present for the opening of the fair; everyone, however, had a good time dancing to the music of the pianola, and no one left before the wee sma' hours.

Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan gave a charming little dinner in honor of Miss Sweezy Friday, Jan. 8. Other guests were Miss Pattison, Lieutenants Brown and Ostroski. Afterward all went to the ladies' night hop at the club. Ladies' night has been changed to Friday, so that the officers who must study for Officers' School may attend without neglecting their work. The hop was quite a success, and rousing music was furnished by a four-piece orchestra from Monterey. Capt. and Mrs. Bigelow arrived Friday and spent the first few days with Capt.

and Mrs. Sweezy. They are occupying No. 32, temporarily, until No. 28 is finished. Miss Sweezy returned Sunday to Berkeley, where she is attending the university.

After ladies' night, Jan. 15, Capt. and Mrs. Rubottom gave a supper in honor of Miss Allen, their week-end guest. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan, Mesdames Lanell and Clark, Misses Allen, Clark, Laura and Marian Littlebrant, Pattison and Hendri, Captain McNally, Lieutenants Sliney, Brown, Ostroski and Smith. After supper the rugs were taken up and everyone joined in putting a fitting climax to a splendid evening with a Virginia reel. A number of the post people joined a dancing class Saturday evening at Del Monte. A teacher from San Francisco will give lessons twice a month.

A gay little party enjoying the hospitality of Capt. and Mrs. Coughlan at dinner Monday were Mrs. Mosely, Lieut. and Mrs. Enos and Lieutenant White. Mrs. Thomas and two little daughters returned from a visit to Mrs. Thomas's parents in San Diego. On Thursday orders arrived for three more of our officers to depart for San Diego. They were Lieutenants Rhinehardt, Brown and Esty. Soon some of the widows will be following their husbands and the post will be forlorn indeed. Major Collins returned Saturday from a two months' leave in the East.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 31, 1915.

Mrs. J. A. McAlister has been confined to the house for a few days with gripe. Mrs. Robert Allen and son, Robert, jr., who for a fortnight have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill, left Monday for Cincinnati, Ohio. Those at the bowling alley Monday evening were Captain Wetherill, Capt. and Mesdames Humphreys, Dillingham and Craig and Lawrence Kennedy.

Mrs. Talbot Smith and her guest, Miss Gertrude Hall, returned to Jefferson Barracks Thursday from Hot Springs, Ark. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy entertained at the Officers' Club Thursday afternoon with a delightful sashet shower in honor of Miss Hester Nolan. The rooms were beautifully decorated, the color scheme being pink. The idea of a shower was appropriately carried out, the gifts being hung from a large pink Japanese parasol. Refreshments were served at tables for four. On leaving, Mrs. Kennedy's little daughter, Katherine, presented each guest with a souvenir sashet. The guests were Mesdames A. E. Williams, Wetherill, Farmer, Humphreys, Rukke, G. W. England, S. B. England, Dillingham, Craig, Tyndall, Burr, Merrill, McAlister, Misses Ethel Jones and Blanche Nolan. Miss Madge Merrill, of Cincinnati, arrived Thursday to visit Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill.

The vaudeville performance given Thursday evening in connection with the regular moving picture show included a song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," by Sergeant Walters, a character team, a Hebrew monologist, and a buck and wing dancer.

Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy on Thursday evening gave a delightful dance as a farewell to Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke. The guests were Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mesdames Williams, Farmer, Humphreys, England, Craig and Dillingham, Capt. C. L. Foster and F. M. Jones, Lieut. J. G. Donovan and G. C. Keleher, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan and Ethel Jones. Lieut. W. W. Merrill left Friday for San Francisco with a detachment of recruits.

Col. J. H. Beacom went to Cleveland Friday to visit his



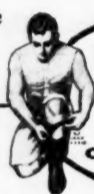
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mother for a few days. Mrs. J. M. Craig left Friday for Terre Haute, Ind., to be the guest of Lieutenant Craig's relatives. Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Billingham had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Misses Hexter and Blanche Nolan, Lieuts. J. G. Donovan and G. C. Keleher.

The departure of Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke for Fort Bliss, Texas, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the illness of Captain Freeman, who is to relieve Captain Rukke.

The permanent party of the 15th Recruit Company entertained with a large dance Saturday evening in their club rooms. Delicious refreshments were served and about 200 guests were present.

NOTES FROM THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Naco, Ariz., Jan. 24, 1915.

The brigade has received orders to proceed to Douglas. Efforts are being made to have the property stored at Texas City shipped to that place, as it seems likely to be the station of the regiment for some time. Captain Crallé has received orders for Canal Zone service, he having been transferred to the 29th at Panama, to take effect May 1. Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, of the 18th, were visitors at the camp Wednesday for the band concert.

Lieut. John A. Brockman, who returned Friday from leave, left the same evening for New York, he having been detailed for militia duty, with his station headquarters in that city. Mrs. Baxter, wife of Lieut. John R. Baxter, who has been living at Bisbee, has gone to Douglas to await the coming of the regiment.

The Warren-Bisbee Country Club gave a farewell dance Friday evening for the brigade. Among those attending from the regiment were Captain Schoeffel, Lieutenants Rowell, Royce and Williams. On Thursday evening the club was the scene of an informal entertainment, when a number of the brigade officers were visitors. Among them were Capt. J. B. Sanford, Robert Whitfield, Sylvester Bonaffon, 3d, Julian L. Dodge, 22d Inf., Capt. W. B. Cowin, 9th Cav., Lieuts. Henry Terrell, jr., Roy M. Jones and J. L. Ware, 22d Inf., Samuel H. Houston, 28th Inf., and M. Crawford, jr., 27th Inf. Lieutenants Delaplane and Baxter were week-end visitors at Bisbee.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 31, 1915.

Mrs. W. S. Grant gave a large and beautiful bridge party at the officers' new mess on Tuesday for forty guests. The prizes were won by Mesdames Davids, Herbst, Hearn and Ezra B. Fuller. Mrs. Maxey received the consolation prize. Assisting Mrs. Grant were Miss Grace Commiskey, Mrs. George P. Tyner, Mrs. D. D. Gregory and Mrs. Mann. Mrs. James L. Griffes entertained the members of the post Sunday School Guild on Tuesday with a Kensington. Dr. Voorhees gave several clever negro and French dialect pieces; Mrs. Dunbar won the prize for threading the most needles in a given time, and Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Hannah for making the best button holes.

Many of the post people attended the charmingly appointed tea given by Mrs. Percival W. Darrah at her home on Fourth avenue, in the city, on Tuesday. Mrs. Henry A. Greene was guest of honor at a beautiful luncheon given by Mrs. L. C. Crawford Wednesday. Pink was the color scheme. The other guests were Mesdames Ferguson, Kinzie, Bell, Scott, Lysle and Nuttman. Mrs. E. D. Scott on Wednesday gave an attractive bridge party. The prizes were won by Mesdames Hearn, Cavanaugh, Gienty, Farr and E. E. Fuller. The other guests were Mesdames Herbert, Nuttman, Drum, Davids, Winnie, Moreno, Maxey, Hayne, Ward, Eastman, Spalding, Smith, J. K. Miller and Mrs. James Greene.

Mrs. Oliver L. Spalding entertained over a hundred guests with a bridge party, followed by a tea, at the officers' new mess on Thursday. The rooms were gay with spring blossoms. Miss Lydia Fuller assisted in receiving; Mrs. Henry A. Greene served salad, Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller coffee, and the ices were served by Mrs. E. E. Haskell. Others assisting were Mesdames Conger, Scott, Eltinge, Drum, Kean and Hannah. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart and small son left Friday for Galveston, Texas, where Captain Stuart will join his regiment. Several of the post ladies attended the buffet luncheon given Thursday by Miss Helen Phelps, of Leavenworth, for her house guest, Mrs. Frank Mitchell, of Independence, Kas., and Mrs. G. W. Stuart, of Fort Leavenworth. About 125 guests were present, and after the luncheon Miss Phelps entertained with several tables of bridge.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thom Catron announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Hartwell, on Friday, Jan. 29. A charming bridge luncheon was given by Mrs. N. F. McClure on Friday for forty-four guests. The bridge favors were dainty maline scarfs in different colors. The out-of-town guests were Mrs. Vreeland, of Chicago, and Mrs. Cathey, of St. Louis, and those from Leavenworth were Mesdames E. D. Lysle, Hiram Wilson and Harry Riley.

Mrs. S. Koch has returned from Excelsior Springs and will leave Monday for Chicago, to be the guest of Mrs. Vreeland. Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers were guests of honor at a large buffet supper given Saturday by Capt. and Mrs. George W. Perkins. Assisting were Mesdames Lysle, Hitt, Smith, Farr, Hearn, Nuttman, Whitworth, H. L. Landers, Billingslea and Miss Helen Phelps.

Mrs. E. E. Haskell and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge were joint hostesses at a luncheon for twelve guests on Friday, given in honor of Miss Lydia Fuller, the bride-elect. Mrs. Paul T. Hayne gave a dainty luncheon Friday for Miss Lydia Fuller, Miss Mary Fuller, Mesdames Eaton, Haskell, Tyner, Drum and Miss Shug Beaune. Miss White, who has been visiting at Fort Riley, has joined her parents, Major and Mrs. White.

Col. and Mrs. Bailey are entertaining Mrs. Clayton, of Lima, Ohio. Capt. and Mrs. Comstock have at their house guest Miss Phillips, of Highland Park, Ill. Captain Kerrick, who has been confined to his quarters, due to a slight accident when riding, is better. Mrs. Smyser is ill at her home.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 30, 1915.

Miss Dolly Curis, house guest of her niece, Mrs. C. P. George, left for her home in Topeka Jan. 15. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond gave a delightful dinner Jan. 16 for Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift and Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown. Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin gave a tea Saturday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Garlington, and for Mesdames Tyree R. Rivers, H. D. Scott, C. B. McClellan, H. R. Richmond, Marshall Magruder, N. B. Rehkopf, C. P. George, R. M. Cheney, E. G. Cullum, Everett Collins and Herman Erlenkotter.

"When Dreams Come True" was played at the opera house in Junction City Jan. 16 and a number of post people attended. Miss Helen Welsh gave a tea Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk, Miss Marybelle White, Miss Polly Flemming, Lieuts. S. W. Winfree, H. P. Adair and Herman Kobbé. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers gave a tea Jan. 17 in honor of Mrs. Garlington and for Mesdames Chamberlin, McClellan, Scott, Cheney, Lininger, Dickson, Corey, Turner, Weaver and Dudley. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond had Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. Williams as supper guests Sunday.

Miss Clarisse Ryan and Mrs. J. J. Ryan are confined to their home on account of illness. Mrs. E. A. Garlington, house guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin, left for her home in Washington, D.C., Jan. 19. Mrs. Davis, of Colorado, is house guest of Mrs. C. P. George. Mrs. Clarence Lininger gave a tea for Mrs. Davis and Mesdames Richmond, George, Crane, Degen, Wilbourn and Cullum. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George had Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger and Mrs. Davis as dinner guests Jan. 19. Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin, Lieut. and Mrs. V. C. Foster and Mrs. Polly Flemming were guests of the bachelors of Arnold Hall at an informal dinner Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Polk gave an informal dance in their quarters in honor of their guest, Miss Polly Flemming, Tuesday evening. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Rehkopf, Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Cullum, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Misses White and Welsh, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Adair, Erwin, Finch, Kobbé, Lonergan, Odell, Rayner, Scofield, Schwenck, Taulbee and Winfree. The Bridge Club met Wednesday with Mrs. J. K. Brown. High scores were made by Mesdames Collins, Davis, Turner and Berry. Others present were Mesdames George, Kennedy, Magruder, W. J. Scott, D. H. Scott, McClellan, Foster, Mills, Rehkopf, Brown, Harvey, Crane, Welsh, Corey, Cheney and Frankenberg.

Mrs. Morgan, of Chicago, is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn. Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Degen gave a delightful dinner Jan. 22 for Lieut. and Mrs. Cullum and Lieut. and Mrs. Lininger. Miss Barnes and Mrs. Bruss, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., are house guests for a few days of Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. McGee. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilbourn gave an informal tea Jan. 23 for Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger and Mrs. Morgan. Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. McGee were hosts at a delightful dinner Jan. 23 for Mrs. Bruss, Miss Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry. Lieut. E. W. Taulbee.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond had dinner Jan. 23 for Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George, Mrs. N. R. Dudley and Lieut. N. G. Finch. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger and Mrs. Morgan were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn. Lieut. and Mrs. V. C. Foster, Misses Clarisse Ryan, Polly Flemming, Helen Welsh and Miss Marybelle White, Lieuts. T. E. Lonergan, H. M. Rayner, S. W. Winfree, Herman Kobbé, H. E. Odell, J. C. R. Schwenck and H. R. Adair were guests at a jolly dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West Jan. 23.

The "Blacksmiths' Ball," celebrating the end of the course in blacksmithing and horseshoeing for the first year class of the M.S.S., was held in the post hall Saturday evening, Jan. 23. The guests were invited to a meeting of the Blacksmiths' Lodge, No. 23, where dancing would be enjoyed after business was gotten over. The work overalls were worn and the ladies came in calico. The invitations and dance program printed under the supervision of Lieut. T. C. Lonergan were quite unique and caused a great deal of merriment. Lieuts. Marshall Magruder and N. G. Finch were congratulated on the decorations of the post hall, which was turned into a regular lodge meeting hall. The decorations were placards with paper horseshoes, and on the walls were tacked numerous placards on which were printed very clever "grinds" on the different members of the class. Anvils, fire pots and different instruments pertaining to blacksmithing were placed on the stage and around the room. A large horseshoe strung with electric lights hung above the stage. Imperfect horseshoes made by different members of the class were on exhibition on the stage, each shoe bearing a tag identifying it with its maker. Miniature horseshoes were given as souvenirs of the ball. A lunch counter, where a Dutch supper was served and beer was on tap, was very popular. A "skit" representing a member of the class taking an examination in horseshoeing of a horse was very cleverly acted by Lieut. N. G. Finch, representing any member of the class, Lieut. H. H. McGee, impersonating Capt. J. A. Degen, senior instructor, and Lieuts. H. M. Rayner and S. W. Scofield, impersonating the two non-commissioned officer assistant instructors. Lieut. Herman Kobbé and Lieut. E. W. Taulbee were disguised as the long suffering horse, Chiswell, who caused much laughter by his antics during the farce. A chorus consisting of Lieutenants Polk, Lonergan, Finch, Magruder and Chamberlin, sang "The Horseshoer's Lament," with the "Anvil Chorus" from "The Blacksmith's Miserere," sung to the air of "Tipperary," which won great applause. "The Manual of the Bootjack," recited by Lieut. T. C. Lonergan, caused lots of laughter. There were a number of out of town guests and a number of Junction City people were invited.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk, Mrs. Flemming, Lieuts. Herman Kobbé and V. P. Erwin on Jan. 24 made up a coasting party, which was entertained afterward by Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Degen in his quarters; Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West entertained Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George, Mrs. R. S. Welsh, Miss Welsh and Miss White at tea that day. Lieut. E. S. Gruber, who had been in the post packing his household goods, left Jan. 24 for station in Fort Sill. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George gave a supper Jan. 24 for Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West, Lieuts. S. W. Scofield and F. W. Stewart. Lieut. E. W. Taulbee and Lieut. Herman Kobbé gave a jolly sleighing party Sunday evening. After the ride supper was eaten at the "Gladys Ede" in Junction City. In the party were Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin, Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Cullum, Mrs. Harding Polk, Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Miss Barnes, Miss Ryan and Miss Flemming, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. H. R. Adair, Herman Kobbé, E. W. Taulbee, S. W. Winfree and V. P. Erwin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger had Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond as supper guests Sunday. Miss Marybelle White, house guest of Mrs. F. G. Turner and Miss Helen Welsh, left Jan. 25 to join Major and Mrs. G. P. White in Fort Leavenworth. Miss Barnes and Mrs. Bruss, house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. McGee, left Jan. 25 for San Antonio. Mrs. Marshall Magruder gave a bridge party Tuesday for Mes-

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dames Dudley, Scott, Harvey, Polk, Degen, N. B. Rehkopf, Brown, Cheney and Miss Flemming.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown gave a dinner in celebration of their wedding anniversary Tuesday, Jan. 20. Their guests included Lieuts. and Mesdames J. A. Barry, J. A. Crane and J. T. Kennedy. The Bridge Club met Wednesday with Mrs. E. M. Cheney. Mesdames Turner, Collins, McClellan and Magruder made high scores. Others present were Mesdames Frankenberg, Cheney, Barry, Corey, Welsh, Crane, Harvey, Brown, Rehkopf, Mills, Foster, Scott, Magruder, Kennedy and George. Mesdames Erlenkotter, Williams and Cullum served tea and Mrs. Harding Polk, Miss Flemming and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin came in for tea.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George gave a beautifully appointed dinner Jan. 27 for Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, of Junction City. Mrs. F. G. Turner had bridge Thursday for Mesdames Cheney, George and Foster. Mrs. Flemming and Jack Flemming arrived Jan. 28 to be guests of Mrs. Flemming's daughter, Mrs. Harding Polk. After "High Jinks" at the Junction City Opera House, Jan. 28, there were several theater parties, among them being one given by Lieuts. H. R. Adair and S. W. Winfree for Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry and Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy.

Jane Rehkopf gave a delightful party Friday to celebrate her sixth birthday. Among those present were Elizabeth and Dick Walker, Elizabeth Harvey, Hugh S. Scott, Frances Cheney, Betty Baird, Baby B. Patton, Isabelle, Jane, Ellen Darling and Edward Rehkopf. Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy gave a jolly supper Jan. 29 for Lieuts. and Mesdames Foster, Crane, Barry, West, Lieutenants Adair and Winfree. Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin, Mrs. Cullum, Miss Flemming, Lieuts. V. P. Erwin and T. C. Lonergan, Jan. 29. Lieut. E. G. Cullum was slightly hurt in the riding hall.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 28, 1915.

The first troops to leave Naco for Douglas were the 3d Battalion, 18th Infantry, 2d Battalion, 11th Infantry, and one battalion of the 22d Infantry. More than sixty wagons accompanied the command. Marching from Naco at 9 a.m., the 25th instant, the column reached Forrest at 2:45 p.m., after a pleasant march over level country and along the international boundary. Here the troops camped for the night. In the evening the 11th Infantry band gave a splendid concert in camp in honor of the inhabitants of the city (the stationmaster, one Mexican and seven dogs) and wound up with "Happy Heinie," in honor of the 18th Infantry. Captain Crallé entertained during the evening for Major Hersey, Captain Doster, Lieutenants Case, Faulkner and Russell. Next morning the troops marched at 8 o'clock and reached camp in Douglas about 12:15 p.m. Here they made camp east of the ball grounds and quite close to town. The site is nearly level, sloping slightly toward the South, and covered with the omnipresent greasewood.

The distance marched from Naco is approximately twenty-seven miles. Colonel Pickering was in command of the troops, Captain Crallé had the train, Major Hersey commanded the 18th Infantry Battalion, Major Grote the 11th Infantry and Captain Sanford the 22d Infantry troops. Major Rand, M.C., came along with rattlesnake prophylactic. The 18th Infantry officers with the column were Major Hersey, Captains Sheldon, Doster, Peyton, Lieutenants Hunt, Case, Rucker, Smith and Van Vliet. Lieutenant Olson went ahead to lay out our camp, and Lieutenant Case prepared the regimental camp. Captain Leonori and Lieutenant Boettcher, of El Mina Temple, were with the Machine Gun Company; Dr. W. B. Faulkner, 26th Inf. (attached), was with Company L. Today another battalion from each of the three regiments of Infantry will leave Naco for Douglas, Colonel Rogers in command. Two batteries of the 6th Field Artillery have recently arrived here and the 9th Cavalry has just here in camp for some time. Sunday morning the 31st, the last troops will leave Naco, one squadron of the 10th Cavalry remaining there in camp.

The evening of our arrival in camp Dr. Faulkner gave a dinner at the Gadsden Hotel in honor of Captain Doster and for Major Hersey, Captain Sheldon, Lieutenants Case and Smith. Mrs. Van Vliet and John H., jr., arrived that night and have taken apartments at the hotel; they have engaged a furnished house near camp. Mrs. Cecil, Mrs. Duke, Mrs. Andres and Ed, jr., and Mrs. Bessell have also taken houses near by. Other families are due. Before very long we expect to have all the ladies with us. Last night the 11th Infantry band gave a concert in the lobby of the Gadsden during the dinner hour. Lieutenant Russell, 11th Inf., gave an elaborate dinner last night in honor of Dr. Faulkner.

Douglas, a city of nearly 15,000 inhabitants, is named for Dr. James Douglas, its founder and head of the Phelps-Dodge interest in Arizona. The best hotel is the Gadsden, a building that would do credit to a city of any size. Nine-tenths of the buildings here are of brick and stone. There are ten miles of broad gauge electric street railway, many camps and churches, a large Y.M.C.A., where all courtesies have been extended to the troops, a splendid Country Club, with a golf course and three tennis courts quite close to camp. Besides this, there are several social organizations, including women's clubs, an Elks' Club, a Masonic Temple and club house. Twenty fraternal organizations have lodges. There is also a good public library. Douglas is 217 miles west of El Paso, 124 miles east of Tucson and 624 miles east of Los Angeles, and two days' ride from Chicago. South from Douglas runs the Nacozari Railroad, to supply that vast mining region. Douglas is probably the heaviest shipper of cattle of any Southern border town. Here also terminates the state automobile highway, reaching through to the Grand Canyon, via Phoenix, Tucson and the Casa Grande ruins. Copper is the chief product of this section, but gold, silver, lead and zinc are found. The elevation is about 4,200 feet, slightly less than Naco. Snow seldom falls and the annual rainfall averages fourteen inches, mostly in the summer months. At the western edge of the city lie the smelters of the Phelps-Dodge interests and of the Calumet and Arizona Company, turning out copper for all the world. Here the power is gen-

erated to run the great El Tigre mines, sixty-five miles away in Mexico. It is a great city, Douglas, and we are glad to be here. The regiment will do a great deal of entertaining before very long, just as soon as the band arrives and we have found out where we stand.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 30, 1915.

Major William F. Lewis, brigade surgeon, 8th Infantry Brigade, ordered to San Francisco for station, leaves us next week. Major George D. Guyer, 6th Inf., has returned from a leave spent in San Francisco. Capt. Douglas Potts, 16th Inf., is back from leave spent in Washington, D.C. Lieut. W. H. Simpson, 6th Inf., detailed on guard duty at the San Francisco Exposition, leaves to-morrow for his new duties.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert C. Cotton, 20th Inf., are in California, where they will spend their wedding tour visiting friends and relatives before returning to join the 20th here. Lieut. and Mrs. Rex Rhoades gave a pleasant dinner party on Monday for Major and Mrs. Patrick H. McAndrew, Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Duncan, Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond Miller, Major W. F. Lewis, Capt. Henry D. Thomson and Lieut. H. L. Dale. Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 6th Inf., has returned from leave spent in California.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Nelly and children leave soon for California. They will make the trip by automobile. Lieutenant Nelly, ordered to the Philippines for duty, sails in April. Mrs. Kenneth D. Oliver was guest of honor of a dinner dance given Monday by Lieut. W. H. Simpson for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles K. Nulsen, Mrs. Josephine N. Norft, Miss Gertrude Leighton, Capt. James Pickering, Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad and Capt. Martin L. Crimmins. Miss Valeria Garrard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A., retired, has gone to Douglas, Ariz., to visit friends.

A large amount of rifle ammunition recently stolen from the U.S. Government has been recaptured in El Paso by civil authorities, assisted by Sergeant Collins, of the provost guard.

Robert Reaney, son of Capt. and Mrs. Robert J. Reaney, entertained a number of his young friends last Saturday evening with a dancing party. Pink and white flowers were used in the decorations. In addition to the post children, there were a number of little friends present from El Paso. Elizabeth McCain, the little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. McCain, was hostess of a number of small friends Monday at her home at the garrison.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 24, 1915.

have arrived from New York and Washington, where they visited Mrs. Grant's father, Senator Root, and Captain Grant's mother, Mrs. F. D. Grant. They have apartments at Hotel Galvez. Capt. and Mrs. James W. Furlow had a party Thursday at the dinner dance at Hotel Galvez in honor of Miss Van Vliet and Lieut. Robert L. Spragins and Lieut. and Mrs. Troy H. Middleton, and Lieut. and Mrs. Roger Williams, who have just recently joined the benedict circle of the 7th Infantry, U.S.A. As the party entered the Galvez orchestra played Mendelssohn's wedding march. The place-cards were of mounted feather work in dainty design of the bluebird of happiness. The floral embellishment of the elegantly appointed table was of pink Killarney roses. Additional guests were Miss Wilkins, Miss Bessie Shaw, Lieut. Edward A. Bertram and Lieut. James R. Alfante, U.S.A.

Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, of Fort Myer, guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker, spent Thursday in Houston, the guest of her uncle and aunt, Judge and Mrs. George Wilson. Master Lathrop Boyd Clapham, Jr., son of Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Clapham, arrived at the residence of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Girardeau, Jan. 12. The little man is the grandson of the late Col. J. D. Skinner, of this city. The ladies of the 7th Infantry have formed a bridge club of four tables, to meet every Monday afternoon at Hotel Plaza.

Miss Adelaide Lewis, one of the members of the Van Vliet-Spragins bridal party, entertained with three tables of bridge on Friday afternoon at her home in compliment to the fair bride-elect. Mrs. Richard C. Burleson and Mrs. William E. Murray attended the bridge tea given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. C. R. Byrne and Mrs. Bartlett D. Moore in honor of Mrs. F. G. Pettibone. Mrs. John B. Maynard gave a bridge tea Wednesday in honor of her sister, Mrs. Harry M. Johnston, of El Paso.

Mrs. O. B. Colquitt, wife of ex-Governor Colquitt, is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Colquitt, of Texas City. Mrs. Baxter H. Bruce, after a visit at Ashton Villa as guest of Miss Alice Sweeney, has returned to Liberty to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brush, en route to her home in New Orleans. Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Mason were honor guests at a dinner given by friends at Hotel Galveston Thursday, prior to their departure for New York, which was a pretty hospitality enjoyed by Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Sharon, Misses Ruth Cubell, Monena Bishop, Myra Kilpatrick, Messrs. Fred Mason, Joe Lee Grundy, E. F. Frantz, S. Sastre, City of Mexico; U. Bernadoni, Dr. D. Stewart and Lieutenants Sampson and Rice.

Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser gave a handsome dinner dance aboard the U.S. transport Cristobal. The ship was beautifully decorated. Each table represented a favorite poet, including eight in all, and the gentlemen progressed at each course. An orchestra furnished dance music. About forty guests enjoyed the novel hospitality.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND BORDER NEWS.

Fort Clark, Texas, Jan. 23, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. F. W. Sibley have returned to Clark after spending two months most pleasantly in Washington, D.C., New York and Chicago. Col. and Mrs. Sibley were guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams for dinner on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Lovell had dinner Saturday for Chaplain and Mrs. Bateman, Major and Mrs. O. B. Meyer, Miss Bateman and Miss Lovell. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams is spending the week at Fort Sam Houston, the guest of Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Winterburn motored to Del Rio Jan. 19, bringing Miss Pattie Joe Edwards back with them for the Tuesday evening hop, which was largely attended and most enjoyable.

Miss Maud Clarkson, of Del Rio, is the guest of Miss Florence Bateman. Miss Maida Lovell had tea Tuesday for Miss Clarkson, Miss Bateman, Lieutenants Heard and Hazeltine. Col. F. W. Sibley left for Eagle Pass on Wednesday, to act as president of a board to examine officers for their promotion.

Col. and Mrs. Brady are guests of Col. and Mrs. Sibley. Mrs. and Miss Bateman entertained at cards Wednesday for Miss Clarkson, of Del Rio. Bridge prizes were won by Miss Petersen, Miss Edwards and Mrs. Norton. Col. and Mrs. Sibley had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Brady, Capt. S. P. Adams, Lieutenants Lynch and Hazeltine. Miss Florence Bateman entertained the young people with a twenty-one party. Mrs. Gassaway, sister of Mrs. R. E. Fisher, is house guest of Mrs. Fisher. Mrs. R. E. Fisher had seven tables of bridge on Thursday evening complimenting her house guest.

Mrs. A. G. Fisher had luncheon Jan. 22 for Mrs. Gassaway, Mrs. R. E. Fisher, Misses Clarkson, Bateman and Lovell. Mrs. Emil Pierson had five o'clock tea on Friday for Miss Clarkson, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Bateman, Miss Bateman and Miss Lovell.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Winterburn had dinner Friday for Mrs. Sibley, Col. and Mrs. Brady, Capt. and Mrs. Bach, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Edwards, Captain Adams, Lieutenants Hazeltine and McLane. Hop night has been changed from Tuesday to Friday. Mrs. S. P. Adams returned home Saturday after spending a delightful week at Fort Sam Houston. Dr. Cowles, of Fort Sam Houston, is spending a ten days' leave in and around Clark hunting and fishing.

Dr. and Mrs. Pratt had dinner Jan. 23 for Miss Lovell and Dr. Cowles. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Winterburn gave a champagne party on Saturday evening to Misses Edwards, Clarkson and Bateman, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Lieutenants Heard, McLane and Hazeltine.

Lieutenant Tate, 15th Cav., has returned to his station at El



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Paso. Misses Edwards and Clarkson returned to Del Rio Jan. 24, after spending the week at Clark.

27TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Jan. 23, 1915.

Captain Morrow's guests at the 23d Infantry mess on Sunday night were Judge and Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Branniger, Miss Sykes, Mr. King, of Galveston, Major Allen, 23d Inf., Capt. and Mrs. Knight, C.E., Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieutenants Stevens, Schmidt and Moore, of the regiment. Lieutenant Miller has joined the regiment. Mrs. Miller and child will remain at Sheridan for the present.

Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh's guests at dinner on Tuesday were Colonel Chatfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Pruyn and Mrs. Frey. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis are now settled in their new home on Fifth avenue. Capt. and Mrs. Moore were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, 26th Inf., at bridge on Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Murphy joined them later for refreshments. Mrs. Johnson served one of her famous chafing-dish suppers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes' dinner guests on Friday were Major Helmick, Captain Robertson and Capt. and Mrs. Knight. The party all went to the 23d Infantry dance later. Mrs. Frey, of Toledo, Ohio, who has been a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Pruyn, left Saturday for California. While there she will attend the Panama Exposition. Mrs. Frey has been a guest at many social events during her visit here.

Mrs. Gaston, 6th Cav., entertained one table of bridge on Wednesday. Mrs. Moore, from the regiment, was present and captured the prize. There was an informal hop at the 23d Infantry on Friday evening. Those attending from the regiment were Major Helmick, Captain Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Peale, Lieutenants Stevens, Schmidt and Miller. Lieutenant Manchester has sold his Ford car to Chapman Engineering Company, Texas City.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Mo., Jan. 28, 1915.

Miss Emily Dodd, of Williamsport, Pa., is visiting at the quarters of her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd. Miss Dodd is a popular visitor in town as well as in the barracks. She was guest of honor Wednesday at a theater party and tea given by Mrs. William Roberts and Miss Virginia Roberts, and at a card party Saturday evening at Lieut. and Mrs. Adams' quarters. On Thursday afternoon she was the honored guest at Mrs. Dodd's afternoon at home tea. Miss Melle Glass, of town, entertained for her Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. Mason had six tables of bridge Friday for Miss Mason, of St. Albans, Vt., who is visiting her brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred M. Mason. Lieut. and Mrs. Emory S. Adams entertained at dinner, followed by bridge, Thursday. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ira A. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Gunkel, Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Townes, Jr., Miss Doyle and Miss Brenner.

Capt. and Mrs. Hilden Olin, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Snyder, Capt. and Mrs. William Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. John Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Kellond, Miss Roberts and Lieut. J. S. McCleery were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Adams Friday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox and Major and Mrs. F. T. Woodbury were hosts at the informal hop Friday in the officers' mess building.

The ladies' bridge club met Tuesday with Mrs. Mason. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had as guests at dinner Tuesday Mrs. Hager, mother of Colonel Wilcox, Lieut. and Mrs. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, Lieut. J. S. McCleery and Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Adams. Mrs. George I. Gunkel entertained at bridge Wednesday in honor of Miss Mason.

Mrs. Ira Smith and Mrs. Doyle gave a bridge party Wednesday evening for the ladies of the barracks. Miss Dodd being guest of honor. The officers came in to enjoy the Dutch supper. Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Townes, Jr., are at home in No. 71, after their wedding trip through the East. Mrs. John P. T. Miller, of Oswego, N.Y., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. M. G. Randol this week. She came to be godmother at the christening of little Betty and Lucy Lee Randol.

Mrs. Harry A. Fitch, of New York, is spending a few days on her way to California as the guest of Major and Mrs. H. H. Rutherford.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 26, 1915.

The officers and their wives on this station on Thursday had an informal hop, which was largely attended. Among the dancers were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, Surg. and Mrs. Herbert O. Shiffert, Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Spalding, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Lackey, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Capron, Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Rupertus, Ensign and Mrs. Thales S. Boyd, Mrs. Julia R. Davis, Ensign and Mrs. P. A. Stevens, Paymr. and Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear, Paymr. and Mrs. W. D. Rogers, Mrs. John McGleney, Mrs. George Foote, Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Mrs. William Broderick, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Seales, Mrs. L. M. Cox, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs, Ensign and Mrs. Eric L. Barr, Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Lieut. and Mrs. Ethelbert Talbot, Misses Annie Woods, of Hartford, N.C.; Harriet Trumble and Adele Magruder, of Washington; Phyllis Batson and Helen McDonald, of Newark, N.J.; Cecile Williams, Rosa Brown, Susie Galt, Elizabeth Davis, Dor-

othy Lindsay, Rosalie Martin, Caroline Gwathmey, Mary Sedon, Dorothy Pickrell, Elizabeth Armstead, Helen Tait, Grace de Jarnette, Emily Beatty, Lieut. Comdr. William K. Riddle, Lieut. G. C. Dichman, Ensign Richard H. Booth and Guy C. Hitchcock, Asst. Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom and Lieut. S. L. Howard.

Mrs. Horatio G. Gillmor and little son, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Grandy, Botetourt street, left Sunday for Washington to join Constructor Gillmor, assigned to duty there. Mrs. Manly H. Simons and sons and Mrs. Robert K. Van Mater left last week for the Pacific coast. Lieut. Louis E. Fagan, jr., had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Philip Prescott, Misses Harriet Trumble, Adele Magruder, of Washington; Emily Beatty, Evelyn Harrison, Bessie Kelly, Anne Groner, Frances Masury, Laura Stanley, Lieuts. B. C. Murchison, Keller E. Rockey, C. D. Barrett, J. P. S. Norris, S. L. Howard and A. H. Turnage.

Ensign Guy C. Hitchcock had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. George Foote, Misses Marjorie Eldredge, Rosalie Martin, Olivia Hayden, of Providence, R.I.; Surg. Ovid Foote and Lieut. A. W. Rieger. Lieut. H. N. Manney had dinner at the club Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus and Miss Mary Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nash had supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reverdy Jones, Portsmouth, Friday, after the dance at Parrish Hall, for Paymr. and Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Van Patten, Civil Engr. and Mrs. E. D. Spalding.

The officers of the Marine Barracks had a tea dance Friday at bachelor quarters for Lieut. and Mrs. Ethelbert Talbot, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Capron, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Rupertus, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Miller, Paymr. and Mrs. F. T. Foxwell, Mrs. Julia R. Davis, Misses Anne Groner, Rosa Brown, Helen McDonald, Phyllis Batson, Dorothy Robertson, Elizabeth Davis, Rosalie Martin, Florence Hope, Adele Magruder and Helen Trumble, of Washington; Frances Masury, Lieuts. C. D. Barrett, Louis E. Fagan, R. P. Pierce, H. L. Larsen, A. H. Turnage, J. F. S. Norris, L. H. Miller, J. L. Underhill, E. T. Lloyd, Alphonse de Carre, M. H. Kingman, S. L. Howard and Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom.

The fourth of the series of dances given by the Norfolk German Club took place at Ghent Club Friday. The chaperones included Mesdames F. E. Beatty, J. G. Quinby, Tench Tilghman and William Truxton. Among Service people dancing were Admiral Beatty, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Riddick, Misses Jean Jervey, Marjorie Eldredge, Dorothy Pickrell, Emily Beatty, Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom, Surg. Charles E. Riggs, Surg. Ovid C. Foote, Lieut. G. C. Dichman and Ensign Guy C. Hitchcock.

Miss Hildreth Gatewood, of Washington, D.C., recent guest of Miss Lena Brooks, Fairfax avenue, is now the guest of Miss May Baker, Raleigh avenue. Mrs. John H. Smith is a guest at the Hotel Fairfax, Norfolk, to be with Ensign Smith, who is attached to the Rhode Island. Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth has returned from a brief stay at the Chamberlin. Col. L. W. T. Waller arrived Friday from Philadelphia and is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Harry Myers, Ghent. Miss Kate Cooke had luncheon and cards Thursday for Miss Hildreth Gatewood and for Miss May Baker, Miss Lena Brooks, Mesdames Harry N. Coates, Rufus Parks, Richard Tucker, Henry Johnston and C. J. Andrews.

Mrs. Robert M. Hinckley, who has been spending the winter at Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell's, York street, has left for Washington, to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lake left last week for Washington. Mrs. Clyde G. West left Monday for Washington, to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Robbins, U.S.A., are guests of friends in Richmond, Va. P.A. Surg. William H. Halsey, detached from the Tonopah, is spending some time at his home in Milwaukee. Mrs. Walter Cutting is the guest of a friend in New York. Capt. A. Stokes has been detached from the Marine Barracks and ordered to the Minnesota.

Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick and little Miss Maria Dewey Chadwick left Thursday for West Orange, N.J., to be guests of Mrs. Frank Dewey. Mrs. W. N. Jeffers returned last week from a short stay at the Chamberlin. Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Misses Bessie Kelly, Virginia Perkins, Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr., Lieut. F. P. Conger, Ensign M. E. Deyo and William S. Nicholas had dinner at the Monticello Wednesday and attended the Monticello dance later. Mrs. W. H. Rupertus had a bridge luncheon Thursday at her apartment in the Waverly for Miss Phyllis Batson and Miss Helen McDonald, guests of Miss Elizabeth Davis. Pink carnations, maiden-hair fern and silver-shaded lights decorated and covers were laid for Misses Batson, McDonald, Davis, Rosa Brown, Adele Magruder, of Washington; Mesdames Walter E. Noa, Paul A. Capron, H. A. Shiffert, Julia R. Davis, Ethelbert Talbot, John C. Foster, Ralph D. Spalding and J. D. Smith. After luncheon they attended the informal hop at the yard given by the officers and their wives on this station.

Ensign William S. Nicholas had dinner at the Monticello Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, Misses Virginia Perkins and Evelyn Harrison, Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr., and Ensign Norman Scott. Mrs. E. T. Wilson, of Plainfield, N.J., guest of her daughters, Mrs. John Marshall and Mrs. Leonard R. Sargent, left Wednesday for Lakewood, N.J., to join Mr. Wilson, who was called there Tuesday by the death of his mother, Mrs. S. S. Beard. Miss Harriet Trumble, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Miss Emily Beatty at her home in the yard. Miss Marguerite Simmons, of Baltimore, is the guest of Ensign and Mrs. Gordon Hutchins at the Hotel Fairfax. Mrs. Carroll Mercer, of Washington, was the guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Carter at the York apartments.

Miss Rosa Brown had a dance at her home, Court street, Portsmouth, last evening for her guest, Miss Adele Magruder, of Washington. Among the guests were Civil Engr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Spalding, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Rupertus, Misses Margaret Van Patten, Emily Beatty, Harriet Trumble, of Washington; Dorothy Pickrell, Lieuts. G. W. Hamilton, C. D. Barrett and Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom. Miss Olivia Hayden, of Providence, R.I., guest of Miss Marjorie Eldredge, left last evening.

Lieut. Elmo H. Williams had dinner last evening at the Ber-

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ough Club for Ensign and Mrs. Percy K. Robottom and Miss Virginia Perkins. Lieut. Thomas L. Luby, attached to the U.S.S. Kansas, spent several days in Norfolk recently with friends.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 26, 1915.

Commandant and Mrs. Eberle held their second formal reception Monday, the band from the U.S.S. Mayflower playing during the afternoon in the conservatory. Mrs. Capehart, wife of Capt. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., is entertaining this afternoon at auction bridge for Mrs. E. W. Eberle.

The U.S.S. Dolphin leaves to-night for Tangier Sound for ordnance tests, but will return to the yard later in the week. Mrs. Hartigan, wife of Lieut. C. C. Hartigan, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Dolphin, has taken an apartment at the Alwyn, on Columbia Road, for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Cunningham is giving a bridge-ten Jan. 28 for Mrs. Gulick, wife of Captain Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C.

Miss Mildred North, of Providence, R.I., will arrive early in the week to be house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Eberle, in the navy yard. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henry have arrived from their former station at Norfolk, Va., and have taken a house on Twentieth street. Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, wife of Lieutenant Dillen, of the U.S.S. Louisiana, has arrived from Norfolk and is at the Lonsdale with her baby and nurse for a few days before going to Annapolis, where she will be at the Peggy Stuart Inn until the spring.

Among the members entertaining at the Thursday dinner-dance at the Army and Navy Club Jan. 21 were Col. C. Baker, Captain Lott, Major Lyster and Capt. W. T. Hase, U.S.A.; Paymr. S. E. Barber, Captain De Leon, Capt. H. C. Clark, Comdr. H. A. Wiley, Comdr. C. B. McVay, U.S.N.; Captain Harlee, U.S.M.C.; Rear Admiral Nicholson, U.S.N.; Major J. Canby, Captain Goldthwaite, Brigadier General McGinness, Colonel Borden, U.S.A., and Lieut. H. C. Ridgely, U.S.N. Col. and Mrs. Bailey were guests of honor at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Thursday, at the Army and Navy Club. Invited to meet them were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Pratt, Col. and Mrs. Ladd, Miss Oden and Mr. Lloyd. On the same evening Major and Mrs. Graves had as guests Major and Mrs. Leitch, Lieut. and Mrs. Thurker, Miss Graves, Miss Leitch and Lieutenant Hatch.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 1, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Cushman on Jan. 17 gave a supper party, followed by a most enjoyable musicale. Mrs. Ragan gave a tea Jan. 20, for all the ladies of the post, in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Donner, of Washington. Mrs. Hacker presided at the tea table. Major and Mrs. Marshall had dinner Jan. 20 for Major and Mrs. Howze, Major and Mrs. Ragan, Major and Mrs. Hacker, Mrs. Donner and Captain Gaujet. Col. and Mrs. Lockett on Jan. 22 had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Lieutenants Clark and Jernigan; Lieut. and Mrs. Pope's guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. W. C. Pope.

Major and Mrs. Ragan gave a large dinner party Jan. 23 for Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. Donner, the Misses McCue, Miss Nelson, Captain Carswell, Lieutenants Robinson and Robertson and Mr. Mehan, of Chattanooga. Later all went on to the informal hop in the gymnasium. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker also had a dinner, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Rockwell, Capt. and Mrs. Swift and Lieut. and Mrs. Elting; Lieut. and Mrs. Herr had dinner for Captain Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope and Lieutenant Clark; Capt. and Mrs. Cushman dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson; Miss Richmond and Miss Glover, of Chattanooga, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, who gave a hop-supper in their honor; Lieut. and Mrs. Elting were also hosts at a very jolly hop-supper for Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Rockenbach, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman, Lieutenants Robinson, Robertson and Flynn and Mr. Martin.

Capt. and Mrs. Kromer entertained Jan. 24 for their house guests with a luncheon at "The Hitching Post." That evening Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Captain Gaujet, Lieut. and Mrs. Elting and Lieutenants Robinson and Flynn. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson entertained again Jan. 27, this time with a dinner for Major and Mrs. Howze, Major and Mrs. Marshall and Capt. and Mrs. Cushman. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson had dinner for Mrs. W. C. Pope and Lieut. and Mrs. Pope. Major and Mrs. Howze gave a dinner Jan. 28 for Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Major and Mrs. Hacker, Major and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Cushman.

The Mountain City Club, of Chattanooga, on Jan. 29 gave a "welcome home" smoker to all the officers of the 11th Cavalry. The speeches, music and a sumptuous repast were enjoyed by everyone. That evening Mrs. Hunsaker gave an informal bridge for Messames Lockett, Howze, Ragan, Donner, Hacker, the Misses McCue and Nelson and Capt. and Mrs. Swift. Major and Mrs. Ragan gave a dinner Jan. 30 for Mrs. Donner, Captain Parker, Capt. and Mrs. James McKinley, Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope; Major and Mrs. Hacker entertained for Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Major and Mrs. Howze, Mrs. Stuart and Miss Nelson; Major and Mrs. Marshall had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Swift and Lieut. and Mrs. Elting. Lieut. Creed F. Cox was on the post for a very short visit, as was also Lieutenant Ruggles. There was a band concert and a football game between Troops F and M on Sunday.

(Continued from page 710.)

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Fulton, in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Key West, Fla.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At Key West, Fla.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At Key West, Fla.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At Key West, Fla.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

ANNAPOLEIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. On the West coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At San Francisco, Cal.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittell. On the west coast of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At San Diego, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Harbrouck. At Ensenada, Lower California.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Diego, Cal.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. Sailed Jan. 31 from Boston, Mass., for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Douglas W. Fuller. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CUTLACK (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Urban T. Holmes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Roe W. Vincent. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of First Submarine Division.)

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Francisco, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assailing and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Manila, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Hankow, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. George T. Swasey. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hongkong, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

RAINBOW (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

RARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

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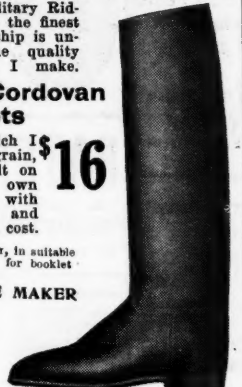
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First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (storeship). Bttn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Hong Kong, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Feb. 1 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Aux Cayes, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Jan. 29 from Genoa, Italy, for Marseilles, France. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cocks. Sailed Jan. 30 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARLBHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marlhead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridaux, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Jan. 27 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Sailed Jan. 31 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Olney. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 29 from Honolulu, H.T., for Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VESTIVUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurtleff, master. Sailed Jan. 28 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.
Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. At New York, N.Y., foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

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NAVAJO. Chief Bttn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bttn. Thomas Machin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Bttn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

CHARLESTON, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

BROOKLYN (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "Brooklyn" under "Special Service."

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."

PRINCETON (station ship). Lieut. Nathan W. Post. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At Manila, P.I. Send mail to the naval station, Guam.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Bttn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

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Barney, Annapolis.

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Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Arapaho, Mare Island.

Cheetaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, San Diego.

Iwana, Boston.

Massasoit, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohave, Puget Sound.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narketta, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pentucket, New York.

De Long, Charleston.

Dahlgren, Charleston.

Farragut, Mare Island.

Morris, Newport.

Thornton, Charleston.

Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoset, Philadelphia.

Sebag, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.

Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis.

Tecumseh, Washington.

Tillamook, Mare Island.

Trafalgar, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Unadilla, Mare Island.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Wahnetta, Norfolk.

Waban, Charleston (repairing).

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Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.

B-1, Pacific Station.

Columbia, Philadelphia.

Concord, Puget Sound.

Constellation, Norfolk.

Constitution, Boston.

Duncan, Boston, Mass.

General Alava, Cavite.

Indiana, Philadelphia.

Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.

Boston, Portland, Ore.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dupont, Fall River, Mass.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (repairing, Norfolk).

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Foot, Washington, N.C. (repairing, Norfolk).

Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Goldsborough, Bremerton, Wash.

Iowa, Philadelphia.

Massachusetts, Philadelphia.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Onedra, Port Royal, S.C.

Parsonage, Norfolk.

Relief, Olongapo.

Rainbow, Mare Island, Cal.

Sterling, Charleston, S.C.

Terror, Philadelphia.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

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Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Isla de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.

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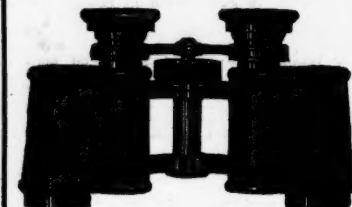
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